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Design of Portable Compressor Plants

D. E. Michael
Guy T. Martin & Co.

The words "portable" and "skid-mounted" have, for many years, been associated with the mounting of a compressor upon a skid for the purpose of simplifying its transportation and installation. These terms have been loosely used to cover the mounting of any compressor, regardless of dimensions or horsepower and irrespective of the auxiliary equipment included upon the skid. It is the object of this paper to submit a definition of a portable compressor plant for your consideration and to discuss the desirable design characteristics of such a plant.

The economical application of skid-mounted compressors in the natural gasoline and related fields has been proven over many years of use. The low initial cost, high salvage value and ability to be quickly transported from one location to another are attributes which always have been attractive to management. Designs, however, have left much to be desired by operating personnel and their reluctance to operate and maintain the equipment has probably been the major objection to more general acceptancce.

Realizing this handicap and anticipating the potential market for such equipment, compressor manufacturers during the past few years have developed well-balanced, lightweight, high-speed units primarily designed for portability. Those companies associated with the unitization of these compressors have also improved their designs and methods of mounting equipment. The result has been that portable compressor plants are now more acceptable to operating personnel.

The ideal portable compressor plant is one which can be easily moved to a desired location, set on little or no foundation, and requires only connection of suction and discharge lines for operation. With this in mind, it is suggested that a portable compressor plant be defined as an angle-type or V-type gas-engine-driven compressor, complete with all of the auxiliary equipment necessary to make it an independent operating plant, mounted upon a skid base, with over all dimensions and weights such that it can be transported an unlimited distance over California state highways without dismantling any piece of equipment.

This definition embraces two major points. First, the over-all dimensions and weight of the equipment must be within the limits of portability in order to be transported an unlimited distance. Second, dismantling of major items of equipment will not be required in order to transport. Such items as compressor cylinders, volume bottles, jacket-water surge tanks, mufflers and air intake filters would be classified as major items of equipment.

The basic auxiliary equipment to be included consists of the usual engine accessories including muffler and intake air filter, jacket-water and lube-oil cooling facilities, with starting air compressor, fuel gas system and necessary automatic controls and protective devices. To the basic auxiliaries such items as gas coils, scrubbers with automatic controls, volume bottles and gas piping would be included as the individual operation required. All of the equipment furnished would be completely assembled and ready to operate.

The fundamental part of such a plant is, of course, the compressor. The lightweight, high-speed compressors presently available are readily adaptable to portable service. They have about 2/3 the weight and require about 1/3 the foundation mass as slower speed units of comparable horsepower. Their stroke and bore are such that an over-all width across the compressor cylinders of 8 to 9 feet is maintained. Compressors of this type are available from Clark Bros. Co. in sizes of 80, 165, 250 and 330 horsepower and from the Ingersoll-Rand Company in sizes of 110, 165 and 220 horsepower.

Having defined a portable compressor plant and described the available compressors, let us consider the design of the entire system. The acceptance and success of such a plant depends upon three important characteristics—portabil-

ity, stability and operability.

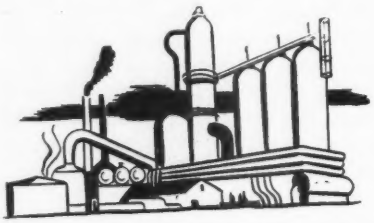
In order to be portable the entire plant must be capable of being moved an unlimited distance over California state highways without dismantling any major piece of equipment. The transportation can be accomplished with or without a permit so long as the distance is unrestricted. The California State Vehicle Code specifies a maximum legal width of 8 feet and an over-all height above the roadbed of 13 feet 6 inches. It is the policy of the Division of Highways to grant permits for hauling unlimited distances for widths not to exceed 9 feet. Widths in excess of 9 feet are generally limited to 50 miles traveled on a state highway. Permits for excess height are issued but these generally involve limited distances or special routing in order to avoid underpasses. Since the width of the compressor available for use is in excess of 8 feet, but less than 9 feet, the equipment must be moved as a permit load. Assuming the equipment will be hauled on a low bed truck with a standard bed height of 42 inches, the maximum over-all height of the equipment must not exceed 10 feet if excess height permits are to be avoided.

A standard semi-trailer low bed, with double axles under the tractor and trailer and a bed length of 35 feet, has a legal net capacity of approximately 33,000 pounds. It is general practice to issue permits for unrestricted distances up to approximately 54,000 pounds on this same equipment. Loads in excess of this generally are limited to distance and routing.

In summarizing the foregoing data, the equipment can be transported an unlimited distance over state highways with a permit if the over-all width and height do not exceed 9 feet and 10 feet respectively and the weight does not exceed 54,000 pounds.

The feature of stability involves the design of a plant which is substantially free of vibration and which can be set in the field without elaborate foundations. Early skid mounted compressors were plagued with vibration problems due principally to two things: compressors were not properly balanced and skids were inadequate to resist these unbalanced inertia forces.

Concurrently with improved compressor designs, the art of skid mounting has also advanced so that modern portable plants can be substantially free of vibration. Our company has progressed through three stages of skid designs. Originally the compressor was bolted directly to a steel base which formed a part of the structural steel skid. Field installation required a heavy concrete mat in order to provide the total foundation mass desired by the compressor manufacturer. Our experience was that vibration could not be eliminated without expensive reinforcement of the skid since all of the load was concentrated around the periphery of the base at the point of attachment.



The second phase of development was to fill the sub-base and skid with concrete but still bolt the compressor directly to the steel sub-base. This had a definite stiffening effect of the steel members and lessened vibration but we were still relying upon the strength of the steel to absorb the load.

The next development, and the present method employed by our company is to use anchor bolts set in concrete and to grout the compressor exactly as is done on a permanent foundation. With this method the load is distributed over the entire base of the compressor and transmitted directly to the concrete. The structural steel skid and the sub-base act as a form for the concrete. Reinforcing steel, welded to the skid, ties steel and concrete into a solid mass. Our experience with this design has been very satisfactory.

Filling the skid with concrete has the additional advantage of making the skid a very rigid member so that there is substantially no deflection when being handling by a crane. This minimizes undue strain on the compressor frame during moving operations.

The combined weight of the concrete and steel skid approximates the total foundation mass requested by the compressor manufacturer so that theoretically little or no additional foundation is required.

It would appear that the weight of the concrete would add substantially to transportation cost. If shipment were by rail, this would be true. However, there is little increase when hauling by truck so long as the weight is within the limits of portability since the equipment is generally handled on a contract or hourly rate basis rather than on a weight basis.

Perhaps the most important feature of design in a portable compressor plant is its ability to be operated and maintained satisfactorily. If this cannot be done, it will not be a success, regardless of how portable or stable the unit may be. A severe criticism has been that units were so badly congested it was extremely difficult to reach points of maintenance.

When all of the equipment of a permanent compressor plant, which normally occupies about 900 square feet of ground space, is squeezed into an area of 120 to 160 square feet, some congestion must result. Although portability must be obtained at the expense of space, it it possible to design a plant with reasonable success to the important points of operation and maintenance.

It has been common practice to mount the equipment on the shortest possible skid with the cooler set close up against the end of the compressor. By adding a few feet to the length of the skid, with little additional cost, the equipment can be loosened up to make all points of maintenance accessible. It is our present practice to space the cooler about 4 feet from the compressor, opening up the jacket-water pump, fan drive mechanism and points of lubrication at that end of the compressor for easy maintenance. In order to do this a flexible drive shaft in addition to the usual V-belts and sheaves, is used to transmit power to the cooler fan.

Another complaint of operating personnel has been that it is impossible to clean up oil drippings between skid members under the

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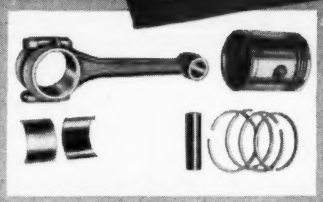
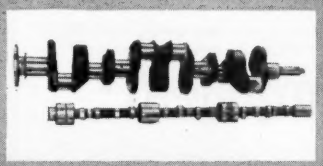
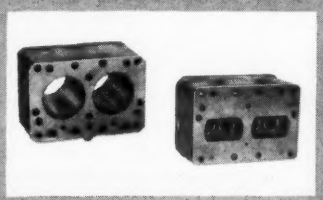


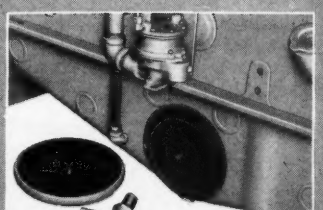
Connecting rods are drilled and have precision shell bearing inserts. Pistons are assembled in matched sets



Crankshafts and camshafts are of heavy section design, extra-large bearing area



Removable cylinder blocks and heads are cast in pairs separate from crankcase



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unit. This results in a fire hazard as well as a dirty installation. By filling the skid with concrete and grouting the engine this objection has been overcome. It is easy to wipe up dips which accumulate on a smooth surface on top of the skid.

Design of gas piping should give consideration to the grouping of main operating valves for convenience of operation. The piping should include relief valves, where necessary, as well as a method of unloading the compressor for starting. Where scrubbers are used they should be fitted with automatic drains and high level cutouts for grounding the magneto in case of flooding.

The cooling facilities for jacket-water, lube-oil and gas most commonly utilize an air cooled heat exchanger. Forced circulation of the air is accomplished by driving a fan through some form of power take-off from the compressor. The selection of the ambient air temperature for design purposes should take into consideration the general area in which the unit is to be operated. Automatic temperature controls should be included. These can be either by-pass valves or shutters. Shutters are generally preferable in that they afford better protection against freezing during cold weather conditions.

The portable compressor plant is commonly installed in an isolated location and operated unattended. For this reason it is important that it be fitted with automatic protective devices. These should include shut-down or high jacket-water temperature and low lube-oil pressure in addition to those automatic controls previously mentioned for scrubbers and temperature regulation. For conveniences of operation, the unit should be fitted with gauges, vents and drains commonly used in a permanent installation.

The economics of portable compressor plants has not been discussed so far in this paper. Mr. Robert C. Loomis, of the Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Company, recently presented a paper before the Transmission Conference of the Pacific Coast Gas Association entitled "Economics and Operation of Portable Gas Engine Compressor Units." In this paper Mr. Loomis compares the current cost of portable versus permanent compressor plants. To avoid duplicating the contents of this fine paper Mr. Loomis has very kindly consented to make copies available upon request to those of you who may desire them. However, in passing, it should be pointed out that caution must be used in estimating the cost of portable compressor horsepower basis until the size of compressor and the extent of the auxiliary equipment is determined. For example, the total installed cost of a 110 horsepower portable compressor plant, complete with scrubbers and gas intercooling, may be in the order of $265 per compressor horsepower, whereas a plant of 50% more horsepower, with the same equipment, may only cost $220 per horsepower. There is a big difference!

The economics of portable compressor plants are well proven. The applications are abundant. The extent to which these applications are filled will depend primarily upon the ability of designers to satisfy the three requirements of portability, stability and operability.

When Is It Cheaper To Rent Equipment?

by
HAROLD JORDAN
President of World Supply Company
Long Beach, California

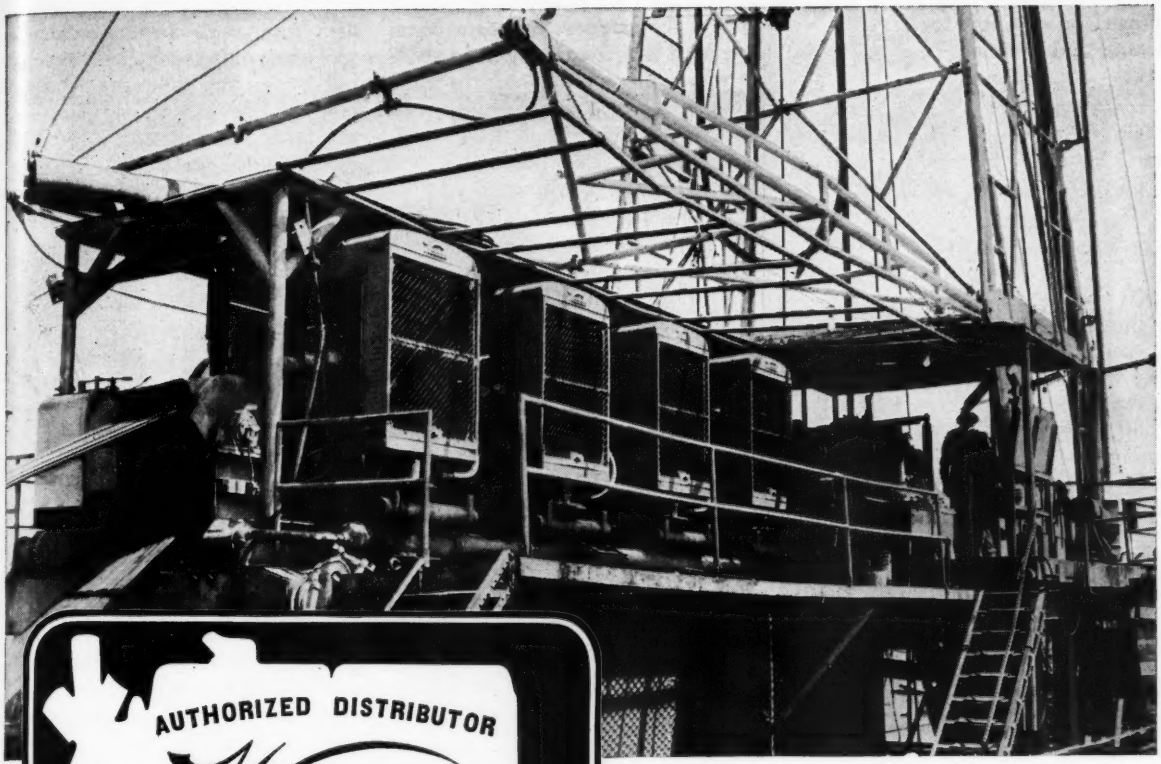
In the heavy industries, certain types of equipment are required periodically for special operations, but for such short periods of use that the cost of owning them and carrying them as idle capital investment is prohibitive. Usually there is no alternative method of performing the required operation at a reasonable cost, or in the time allotted for finishing it. This is a common situation, and particularly in the petroleum industry, special labor-saving devices, and standard supplies such as drill pipe, are constantly in demand on some basis whereby the user will not have to tie up working capital in them.

To meet such a need, the equipment rental firm has come into existence and has found immediate acceptance because it fulfills a basic requirement of modern industry. Today rented equipment is rendering service at rates which show a profit to all concerned.

Harold Jordan

As examples, a drilling contractor customer had a remedial job to do, whereby he had to clean out a 4¾" I.D. liner. This required a 2⅜" O.D. drill pipe to get inside. The liner pipe was for rent at $25.00 per day for 2500 feet, which was all the footage needed. If he had had to buy this pipe, it would have cost approximately $8000.00 and it would only have been used for two days. It was much more economical to rent it.

Another customer had lost circulation on a particular job and needed an auxiliary pump to mix lost circulation materials. A pump for this purpose would have meant an investment of about $8500. He rented one at $50.00 per day. Circulation was regained in three days, and the total expense was $150.00; all of it chargeable as operating expense, as against capital investment by the other method.



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Comparison of Costs for Renting and Owning

An interesting comparison of costs for renting, compared with owning certain equipment, is shown in the three examples which follow.

The cost of renting 10,000 feet of 3½" full-hole drill pipe, plus all the necessary tools, i.e., elevators, slips, kellys, drill collar, subs, etc., is $3,000 per month. Cost of purchase for this same equipment and material would be approximately $40,000. This would be a capitalized item, whereas the rental cost may be written off as expense. An organization owning pipe which cost approximately $40,000 might only require the use of it perhaps twice during the year, and for a very short time on each job. It is obvious that the more advantageous procedure is to rent such equipment.

Again, for example, a unitized 7¼ inch slush pump, powered by 165 H.P. gas engine can be rented for $1500 per month. This same pump would cost about $12,000 to buy.

A third example with a different type of equipment will be sufficient to show the advantages of renting when use is to be only for short periods.

A 13⅜" hydraulic bag type preventer with a 13⅜" hydraulic ram type preventer, equipped with automatic pump accumulator closing device, rents for $2910.00 per month. The purchase price of this same item is about $22,000.

Steady use would undoubtedly warrant purchase for such equipment, but without sufficient use to pay returns which would cover depreciation, repairs and taxes, not to mention tying up capital, the balance is definitely in favor of renting, by a wide margin in most cases.

Repair Service Avoided

Rental equipment is of course kept in first-class condition at all times by the rental firms, thus relieving the customer of the expense of maintenance. For instance, drill pipe is periodically inspected for external wear and sonoscoped for fatigue, cracks, abrasions, etc. Any needed repairs are made by the rental service. This same holds true for all types of rental equipment. Some repairs are made for the rental company by the manufacturers and come back with a new equipment guarantee which insures against lost time which might attend failures and breakdowns.

Rental Practice Becoming Widespread

Tax considerations, convenience and the advantages of having larger reserves of working capital, are steadily turning many operators in all the heavy industries to the use of rented equipment, wherever it works to advantage. A Los Angeles firm now rents or leases machine tools, not only from their own stock, but by giving the renter the privilege of selecting and requisitioning the tools he needs for a special operation from a dealer. The rental firm then buys the tools and leases them to the customer firm which selected them. This rental agency even goes farther: for a firm which wishes to release capital for expansion, or to improve its financial position, this concern offers a service whereby it goes into the factory, appraises the customer's machinery, then buys it and rents it back to the former owner.

The unquestionable advantages of these practices in general are shown by the fact that such conservative investors and operators as large insurance companies, chain stores, and major oil companies are using such practices in connection with their real estate holdings. As a case in point, a major oil company built its office building at a cost of several million dollars. It was built to specifications which anticipated long use by this firm. As soon as it was finished, the oil company sold it to the insurance company as an investment for the latter and leased it back from the purchaser on a long term lease.

Typical Oil Field Equipment For Rent

Items of equipment which are most in demand by oilwell drilling contractors and operators in the petroleum industry are: Power Pumps, Blowout Preventer Equipment, Kellys, Kelly Bushings, Subs, Elevators, Slips, Tongs, Casing Tools, Mud Storage Tanks, Sand Shakers, Swivels, Traveling Blocks, Hooks and the like.

The rental companies are performing a valuable service to all types of heavy industry today, a service without which the average business would in many cases be called upon to make large capital investments which could not possibly be justified by returns. American businessmen have been quick to perceive that there are times when ownership of equipment does not add up to a profit. Those are the times when it is cheaper to rent.

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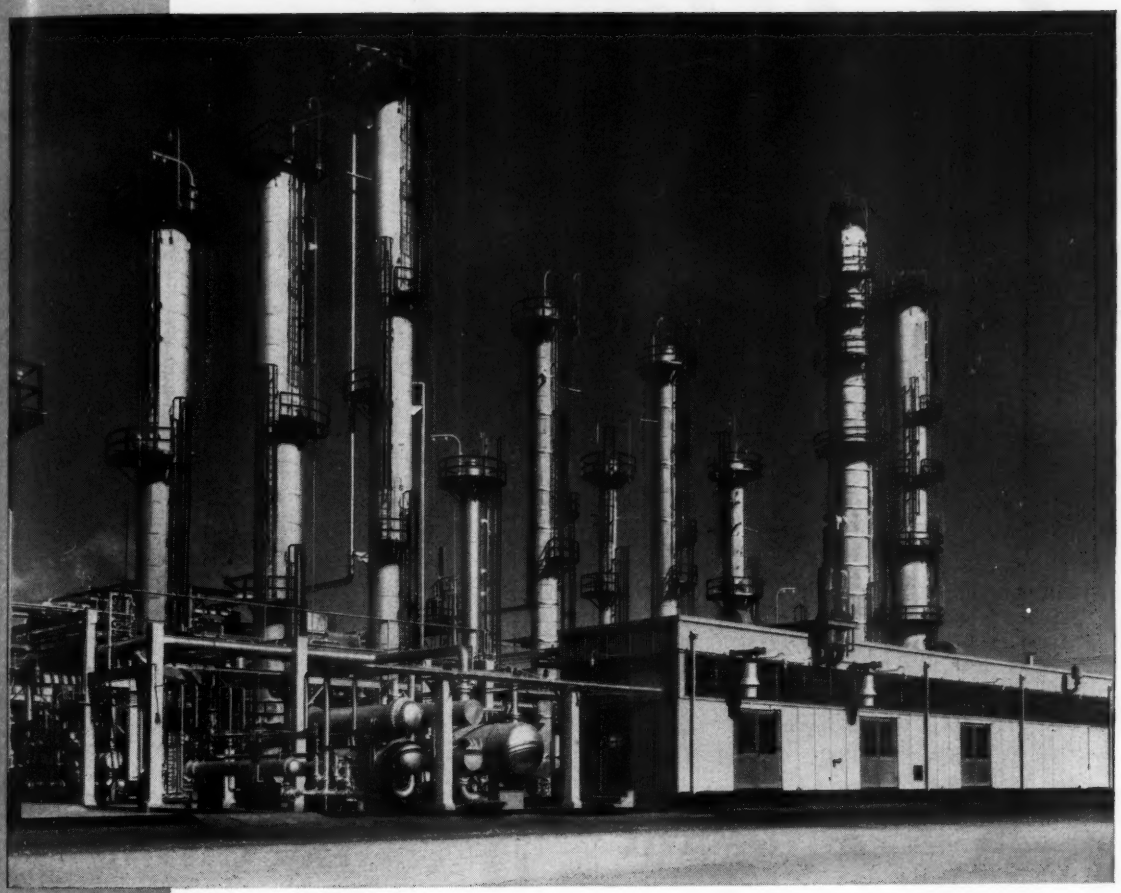

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Field Development

Hathaway Well Making Progress

In the Leffingwell area, Hathaway Company's Woodward No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 11-3s-11w continues to make progress with the drill below 4900 ft.

Not many miles away at West Coyote, Ted Sterling and Paul W. Trousdale are redrilling at 5970 ft. with their McNally No. 1 test on Sec. 23-3s-11w. Original bottom is 6237 ft.

Standard Oil's Newhall Land & Farming No. 7-1 on Sec. 2-3n-17w in the Pico Anticline area is approaching 9000 ft., after a temporary stop to repair equipment. Location is no great distance from where the predecessor of the Standard organization completed the first commercial oil well in California at Pico Canyon.

Aliso Canyon Wildcat

On wildcat ground in the Aliso Canyon area, Tide Water Associated Oil Company is ready to drill its Fernando No. 2 on Sec. 27-3n-16w.

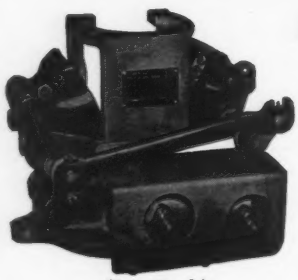
South of metropolitan Los Angeles at Rosecrans, E. T. Wix is drilling steadily ahead below 3150 ft. with his Simmons No. 1 test on Sec. 20-3s-13w.

Shell Oil Company has seven jobs drilling in the Brea Olinda field. Contractors active for the company there include, Camay, Pioneer and Pike.

In the Wilmington field, Neaves Petroleum Developments of Beverly Hills has completed its Watson No. 1 on Sec. 34-4s-13w for a yield yet to be accurately evaluated on the pump. Total depth is 3635 ft. No less than 16 wells are going at various stages at Wilmington.

Moving over to Orange County, The Texas Company has spudded and is drilling several hundred feet below grass roots with its Travis No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 30-3s-8w in the East Richfield area. Contractor is Fowler Drilling Company, headed by C. L. (Slim) Fowler and Carl Gates.

A fishing job has interrupted normal redrilling operations in the company's Mills No. 1 test on Sec. 36-3s-11w, east of Buena Park. Original bottom is 10,020 ft., with pres-



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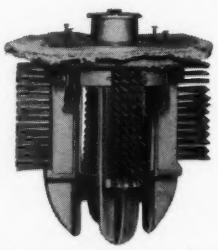

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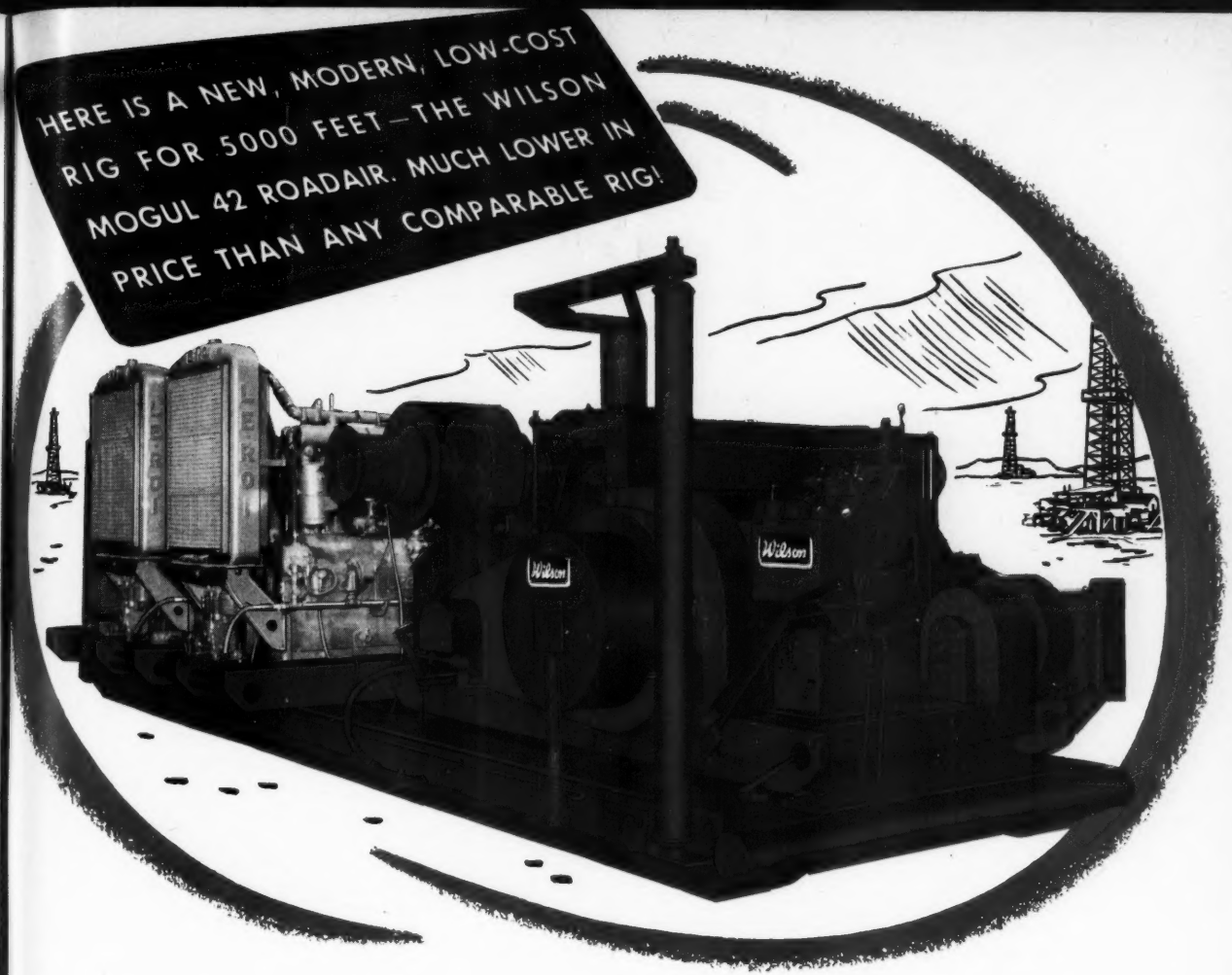
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The rig also has the safety and dependability inherent in having two engines, with compound, so that either can be used in the event of failure of the other. The V-belt compound is designed to use the high strength steel cord V-belts, which are run at fairly high speed, to carry relatively large H.P. in a narrow width.

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ent redrilled depth 8845 ft.

On the famous Irvine Ranch, The Texas Company's Irvine Ranch NCT-2 No. 1 on Sec. 18-5s-8w is making hole at 2880 ft.

Northeast of the town of Anaheim, the company has begun work on its Dinkler No. 1 wildcat venture, Sec. 12-4s-10w.

The Santa Canyon area is about to be tested for production through the medium of Shell Oil's Wright No. 73-18 wildcat on Sec. 18-3s-8w.

In West Coyote wildcat territory, Standard Oil's Sunny Hills No. 1 test on Sec. 21-3s-10w is down 5986 ft. and fishing drill pipe.

Near the intersection of Indianapolis and Hampshire streets in the West Newport field, Sierra Oil Company has added the final touch to its Farnsworth No. 3 on Sec. 12-6s-11w. The well at last reports was putting out 248 barrels of oil a day from the interval of 3080-3146 ft. through a 32/64-in. orifice. Cut was reported around 6 per cent. The well is bottomed at 3200 ft. and was drilled by Pacific Drilling Company.

Harold C. Ramser and J. Paul Sievers' Ramco No. 1 on the same section is temporarily idle at 2522 ft., after a third fishing job intervened with drilling operations.

Shell Oil is drilling its Menchego No. 1 well on Sec. 1-3s-10w in the Tonner Canyon field at 6290 ft.

Three drilling jobs are at indefinite stages in the Seal Beach field. They are Standard's San Gabriel No. 45 on Sec. 3-5s-12w and Hellman Estates No. 49 and Continental Oil's Bixby No. 63 on Sec. 11-5s-12w.

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Down south in San Diego County, Grober & Associates' Perry No. 1 exploratory hole on Sec. 33-12s-4w near Oceanside is digging at 1800 ft.

In San Bernardino County, Arthur B. Clark and C. E. Huntoon's Mutz No. 1 is idle for a time at 300 ft. The wildcat is on Sec. 4-6n-5w near Victorville.

S. V. Smith's Haskell No. 1 prospect job on Sec. 35-2s-2w in the Riverside area of Riverside County is down 1330 ft. and testing. 5½-in. casing is cemented on bottom.

H. L. Whiston's Rexroth No. 1 in the Fruitvale Field. Casner & Bentz are drilling contractors. Left to right: W. L. Crosson, driller; James Hughes, pipe racker; Jim Floyd, cathead; Jack Harlan, derrick; E. W. Farmer, tool pusher.

Shell Oil Co. Still Intrigued By Wildcat Prospects In Simmler Area

Shell Oil Company evidently is not yet ready to cast off the Simmler area in San Luis Obispo County as likely oil prospect ground.

This was confirmed when the company's McDonald Estate One No. 83-25 exploratory well on Sec. 25-29s-17e commenced drilling on down for a look at all formations to considerable depth.

The new try is drilling on a location about 3100 ft. north and 1540 ft. west from Shell's venture of yesteryear which was known as McDonald Estate No. 28-30. This earlier test quit at an unproductive depth of 11,684 ft.

In the county's North Spellacy area, Oceanic Oil Company's new CCMO No. B-2-2 well on Sec. 2-32s-22e continues to produce satisfactorily from a total depth of 2251 ft. Yield last reported was 150 barrels of 15.4 gravity oil daily, cutting less than 3 per cent. Top oil sand in the well is placed at 1880 ft. Work at this location was in charge of Thomas P. Pike Drilling Company.

Another point of interest in San Luis Obispo County is the Temblor Range area where Richfield Oil Corporation's Gonyer-U. S. No. 78-31 wildcat on Sec. 31-32s-23e is about to spud under the supervision of Hayes & Sprague, contractor.

Atascadero also is slated for an interesting test sponsored by Charles B. North and known as J. R. Davis No. 3. Drilling will be conducted on the Estrada tract on the Rancho La Asuncion.

Having proved up a slight extension of the Chowchilla gas area in Madera County with its Redman-Stone No. 1-7 on Sec. 7-10s-14e, Tide Water Associated Oil Company has started its Redman-Stone No. 1-20 on Sec. 20-10s-14e.

The former has been shut in after coming in from a total depth of 2776 ft. at the rate of 5,000,000 cubic ft. of gas a day.

Camden Duster

Southeast of Camden in Fresno County, Steele Petroleum Company's Steele-Petroleum-Ormond No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 27-17s-20e has been abandoned at 7837 ft.

At west Coalinga, John B. Quinn has also pulled out of his Griffith

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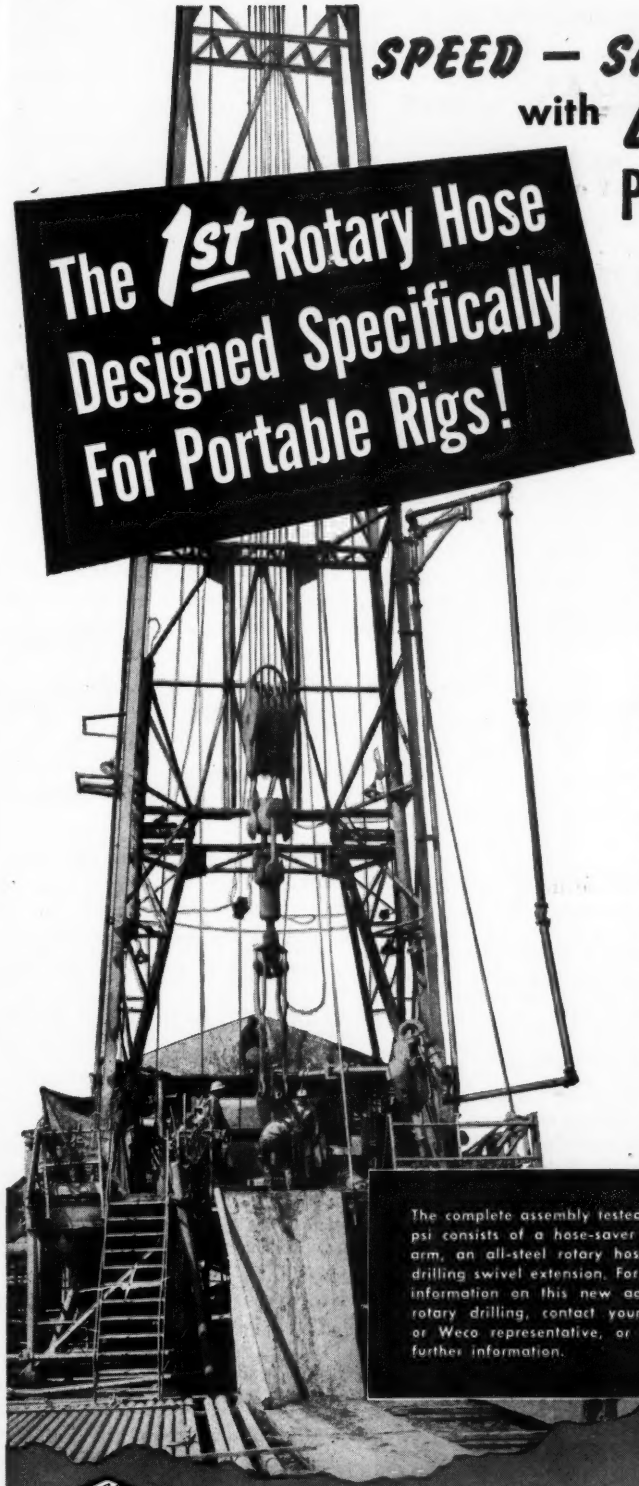

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No. 1 wildcat venture on Sec. 35-20s-14e at the shallow level of 650 ft.

One-half mile north of production in the San Joaquin area, Superior Oil Company has spudded and is drilling on down with its Weber No. 57-29 extension test on Sec. 29-15s-17e.

Northwest of Firebaugh, LeBow-McNee Oil Company is ready to begin its Miller & Lux No. 1 explorer on Sec. 31-11s-14e.

Over in Cuyama Valley, C. W. Colgrove's No. 42-4A on Sec. 4A-10n-26w came to an end at 2617 ft. due to lack of encouragement.

At the east fringe of the valley in Ballenger Canyon, General Petroleum is poking ahead below 4200 ft. with its Clayton No. 14-4 wildcat on Sec. 4-9n-24w. Location is about two miles northwest of an unproductive well punched down a quarter century ago by the Webfoot Oil Syndicate.

Superior Oil's Cuyama Government No. 2, a wildcat test on Sec. 28-9n-26w, continues to dig ahead at 2045 ft.

That energetic oil development combination, Gilliland Oil Company and C. O. Davis, has received a setback in the Pyramid Hills area due to failure of S. F. & F. L. No. 10-3 on Sec. 10-25s-18e to find production to a depth of 2831 ft.

A formation test of the interval of 1757-1795 ft. recovered muddy water.

West of the Salt Creek field in Kern County, Murdock, Ellington & Van Valkenburg are drilling at an inconclusive depth with their Van No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 13-29s-20e. Contractor Gene Reid Drilling Company is expected to take the project down to no less than 4000 ft.

Moriqui Exploration Company has resumed operations on its Anderson lease in the Belgian Anticline area. It is also putting down Anderson No. 4 on Sec. 15-30s-21e.

Location is about 600 ft. northwest of the company's Anderson No. 3, given up last August when the Oceanic sand proved too tight to produce. The project originally went to 4700 ft., plus or minus, hitting the Oceanic sand at 3946-4100 ft. Moriqui subsequently redrilled to slightly below 3900 ft.

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By VIC FAWCETT

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Hagestad Drilling Company is in charge of work with Ted Easton and Lev Sacre handling engineering.

The play for Eocene production in the Wheeler Ridge area has been punctuated by another oil failure. It was Standard Oil's KCL-2 No. 356 on Sec. 28-11n-20w, which drilled to 11,305 ft., found oil elusive and as a sequel was converted to a water well.

Location is one-half mile east of Richfield's Eocene discovery well. Standard, it will be remembered, put down a test a mile and one-half southeast of the Richfield well to a bottom of 12,515 ft., which also missed its mark from a production standpoint.

Four and one-half miles southwest of the Wheeler Ridge Eocene finder, Richfield is ready to spud its San Emidio No. D-1 wildcat on Sec. 11-10n-21w. The drill site is about a mile and one-half south of production developed by Humble Oil at Pleito Creek.

Richfield also is nearing the spudding stage with its San Emidio No. E-1 on Sec. 7-10n-21w.

Both of these drilling jobs are aimed for the Eocene and are located on land leased from the Kern County Land Company.

One-half mile east of the discovery well in the Los Lobos area, Richfield's San Emidio A No. 41-28 on Sec. 28-11n-22w is drilling below 1650 ft.

Edison Groves Test

Richard S. Rheem, who recently completed another nice producer at Race Track Hills, is preparing to drill Kearney No. 81A wildcat on Sec. 31-29s-29e, one mile west of production at Edison Groves. A Brown Drilling Company contract rig will be used.

A check on San Joaquin Valley leasing operations indicated that General Petroleum was still taking available acreage in the Sand Hills area. The company appears to have assembled between 5000 and 6000 acres along a trend running northeast-southwest from Comanche Point to Wheeler Ridge.

Near McKittrick, Universal Consolidated has written off its East Puente No. 57-11 wildcat on Sec. 11-30s-21e at 8539 ft. in shale.

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In the Paloma field, Ohio Oil's KCL-A No. 72-4 deep test on Sec. 4-32s-26e at last reports was continuing the even tenor of its drilling way at 17,100 ft. or thereabouts. The project may go to 20,000 ft. or more.

Richfield's Coles Levee No. 67-29 test on Sec. 29-30s-25e in the North Coles Levee area is also destined to drill deep. The project is not likely to be content until giving a gander to all formations to 20,000 ft., similar to the Paloma try.

Wildcat work of James H. McCue and Cliff Zillgitt in Tejon Hills with their Tejon Creek No. 2 on Sec. 34-12n-18w proved in vain to a depth of 727 ft. and the well has been abandoned. The project was forsaken last November at 668 ft., but the operator later went back in and carried the well somewhat deeper.

Tejon Hills also has registered a duster for Standard. That company's Tejon No. 3 on Sec. 32-11n-18w figuratively folded the tent at 2388 ft.

In the Tejon-Grapevine area, Standard is all set to drill its CCMO No. 4-35 on Sec. 32-11n-19w. Present production in that vicinity is from the Santa Margarita-Chanac series around 2600 ft., but the company expects to take the current endeavor down for a look at the Eocene which may be shy in appearing at this location before 13,000 ft.

The largest company on the West Coast is drilling its Karpe No. 73 on Sec. 34-29s-26e at West Bellevue at a depth approximating 1800 ft. Location is a short distance east of the company's pool opener, completed last October from the Lower Stevens sand for 95 barrels of 30 gravity oil a day.

Of considerable interest is the fact that production was picked up in the Lower Stevens after gray sand was cored in the upper part of the zone.

Standard, which recently announced it expects to spend $225,000,000 during the current year on new facilities, exploration and development, has scored a new find on ground north of Rosedale.

The well, KCL No. 31-12 on Sec. 1-29s-26e, came in from a redrilled depth of 4355 ft. for 307 barrels of 17 gravity oil a day.

This evidently is a zone shallower thay any heretofore putting out at Rosedale. Open is the interval of 4194-4353 ft. The project before plugging back for tests went to a total bottom of 10,812 ft.

Talisman Oil Company has embarked upon a redrilling job with Jewett No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 23-31s-29e, a well originally drilled and abandoned by Glenn H. McCarthy last October. Present depth is 7104 ft.

Bitterwater Try

Oceanic Oil is drilling at 2100 ft. with Rudolph No. 1 on Sec. 4-18s-9e, the first of three tests programmed for acreage acquired from W. W. Holmes in San Benito County's Bitterwater area, 16 miles east of King City.

The drill site is about a quarter-mile southeast of the shallow discovery scored last May by Holmes. The find was named O'Connor No. 1 and was drilled to a bottom of 1938 ft. on Sec. 33-17s-9e for a prime yield of some 20 barrels of 27 gravity oil a day. Source of production was the Etchegoin sand, topped at 1572 ft.

Oceanic obtained an interest in 5400 acres from Holmes, who for many years gave his chief operating attention to the Coalinga area.

Richfield Oil Corp.'s Golden 74-35 in the Castaic Hills Field being drilled by K. L. Kellogg & Sons. Left to right: O. J. Graves, lead tong; M. S. Douglas, cathead; J. L. Webb, racker; D. C. Cooper, derrick; R. E. Strotman, driller and Ross James, toolpusher.

Gen. Pet. Corp. Moves Rigs Out of Monterey County's San Ardo Field

For a time at least routine development drilling in the San Ardo field in Monterey County has come to a halt largely because pipelines are burdened with capacity loads by the present rate of crude oil production.

General Petroleum Corporation, which produces more than 15,000 barrels a day at San Ardo, has not a single rig left in the field.

The company is the operator of the pipeline that travels for 42 miles from San Ardo to Estero Bay.

Another leading producer in the field, The Texas Company has conducted no drilling in the field since November of 1952.

Wildcat activity in the San Ardo area recently was represented by Western Gulf Oil Company's Freeman-Pfyffer No. 1 on Sec. 34-21s-10e at Dutch Henry Canyon, which was abandoned at 1959 ft. in gray sand. The derrick stood about three miles north of the town of San Ardo.

Contrary to general expectations, Humble Oil & Refining Company's Capital Company No. 1 wildcat on land north of the town of Colusa is still a location on Sec. 28-16n-1w, Colusa County. Work, however, probably will be started in the near future.

The Texas Company's interesting Hayward No. 1 test on Sec. 5-8s-2w in Santa Clara County's Skyline area is working in the preliminary stages.

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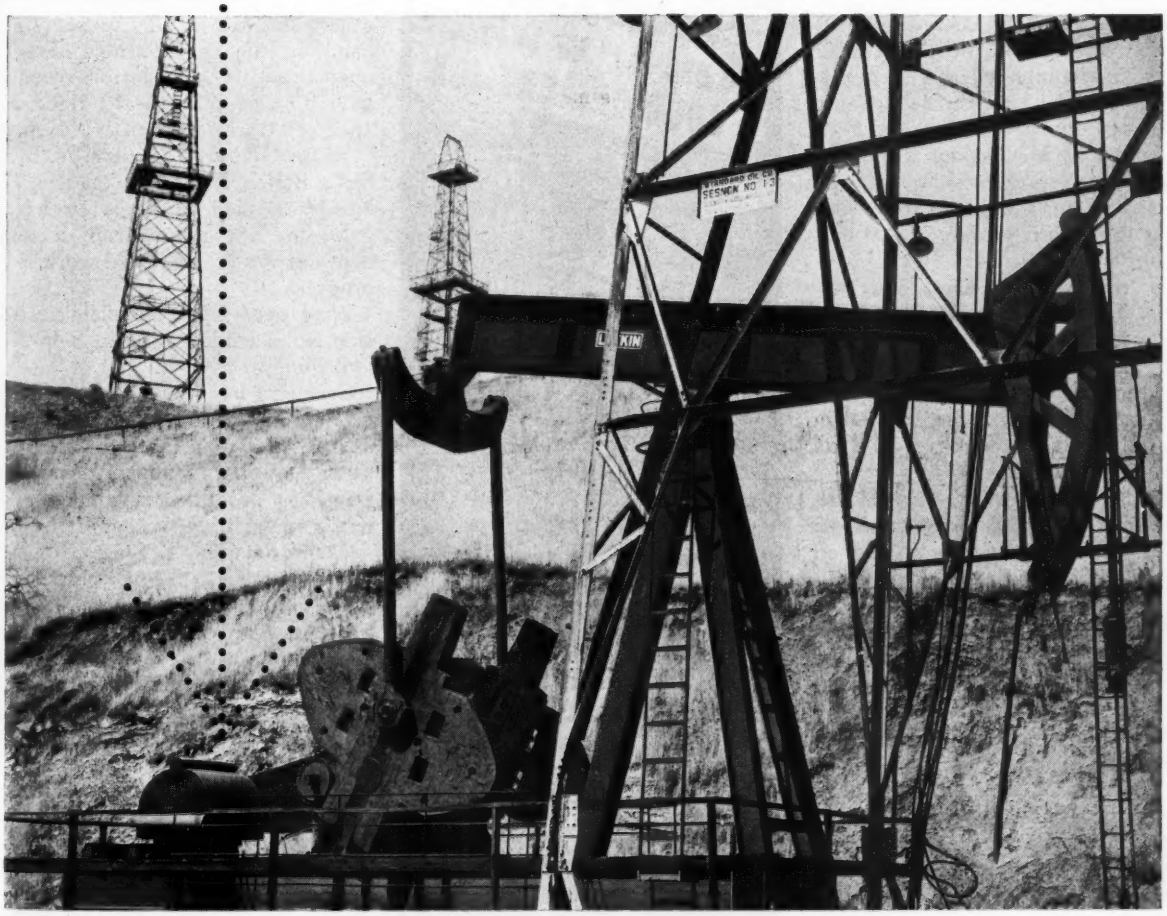


At Maine Prairie in Solano County, Amerada Petroleum Corporation's Harris No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 16-6n-2e is rigged and all set to spud. Hoyt Drilling Company is in charge of operations.

At Petaluma in Sonoma County, Golden Gate Gas & Oil Development Company's Golden Gate No. 3 test on Sec. 3-5n-6w is digging a couple of hundred ft. below grass roots.

One of the deepest holes ever put down in Northern California is Humble Oil's John C. Maxwell No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 7-7n-3e near Dixon in Yolo County. The project, as this is written, is making hole ahead below 12,200 ft. and to date has been credited with encountering a number of sands, but the formations were apparently of the sub-commercial variety.

Approximately five miles east of the current Humble effort, Shell put down some years ago a well to 7476 ft., without achieving commercial success.

Cat Canyon Producer

Douglas Oil Company, which in recent months has scored successfully with wells drilled in Castaic Hills, has completed a well pumping in the Cat Canyon field, Santa Barbara County.

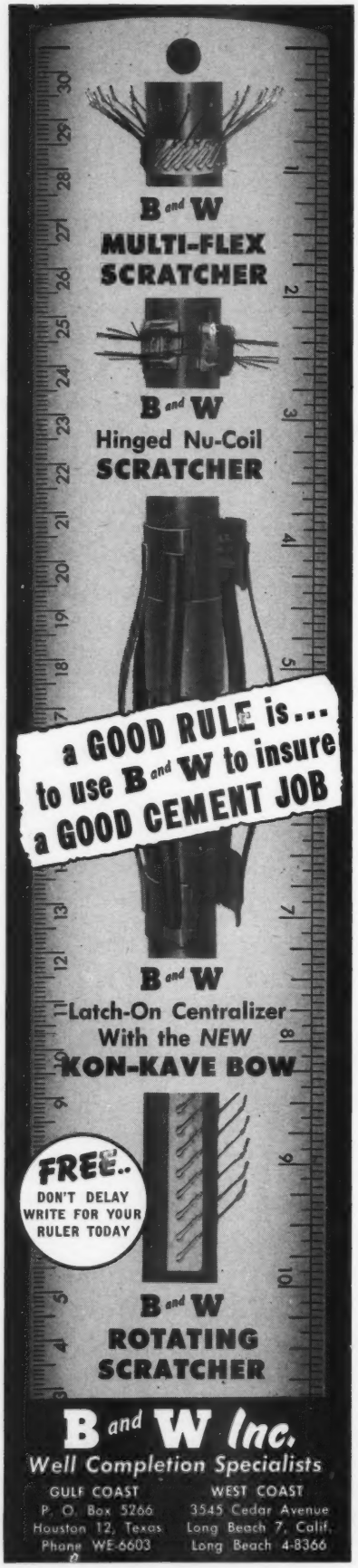
Known as McCroskey No. 8 and located on Sec. 20-9n-32w, the well started off on the pump from 4686 ft. at the estimated rate of 100 barrels of crude oil a day.

In the Lompoc field, Murphy Bros., Ltd. has given the final touch to its Murphy No. 3 on Sec. 34-8n-34w at 3558 ft. The latest report said the well was pumping all water. The company's next drilling job in the field will be Murphy No. 4 on the same section.

At Bradley Canyon, General Petroleum's Houk No. 52-9 well on Sec. 9-9n-33w continues to dig on down at 4835 ft. Santa Maria Drilling Company is the contractor.

In the Orcutt area, Union Oil has inaugurated tests of its Dome No. 18 on Sec. 24-9n-34w. Drilled to 11,639 ft., reaction to trials so far has not been particularly encouraging.

In the same area, Los Nietos Company is running tests of its Los Nietos-Gulf-SST No. 25-11 on Sec. 11-9n-34w. The hole is bottomed at 9437 ft.



DeWitt Langford's Hollister No. 1 on Sec. 34-5n-33w on Gaviota wildcat ground is beset with mechanical trouble occasioned by loss of two stands of drill pipe and core barrel. The project is down 2589 ft. and is credited with oil showings at intervals from around 2560 ft.

In Ventura County's Torrey Canyon area, Union Oil is making hole ahead around 3000 ft. with its Torrey No. 92 on Sec. 5-3n-18w. Loffland Bros. are doing the work.

The company's Culbert No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 19-3n-20w at South Mountain is ready to start the drill.

Back at Torrey Canyon, The Texas Company's Hunter No. 1 wildcat venture on Sec. 6-3n-18w at last reports was persevering with the drill at 8980 ft. Pike Drilling Company is in charge.

Conejo came into the picture with a new wildcat location staked by Revo Oil Company for its Adamson No. 2 on Sec. 6-1n-20w.

At Shiells Canyon, the Harry C. Long, Operator, Basolo No. 4-5 on Sec. 5-3n-19w is digging below 1000 ft. It is a contract job with Dunlap & Graham. K. R. D. Engineers are handling the engineering phase of operations. The operator recently gave up Basolo No. 1-31 on Sec. 31-4n-19w at an unproductive 4096 ft.

In the Ojai area, Gordon W. Phillips's Bailey No. 1 test on Sec. 12-4n-23w sanded up shortly after going on the pump from a total depth of 906 ft. Remedial work is in progress.

At Upper Ojai, Richfield's Hillside No. 2 wildcat on Sec. 8-4n-21w is drilling at 3640 ft.

Standard has written off at 10,727 ft. its Limoneira No. 1 explorer on Sec. 23-3n-22w in the Ventura Nose area. Lower and upper formations failed to produce on conventional trials.

The company's State No. C-1 wildcat on Sec. 35-2n-23w at Montalvo is digging deeper at 4403 ft. McInnes No. 1 test on Sec. 6-1n-21w at Oxnard was last reported making progress at 6120 ft. Thorpe No. 81-30, a wildcat well down 11,478 ft. on Sec. 30-4n-20w at Santa Paula, is testing.

Lloyd Corporation has completed its Lloyd Corporation No. 56 well on Sec. 19-3n-22w in the Ventura Avenue field at 11,685 ft. Present production is at the rate of 380 bar-

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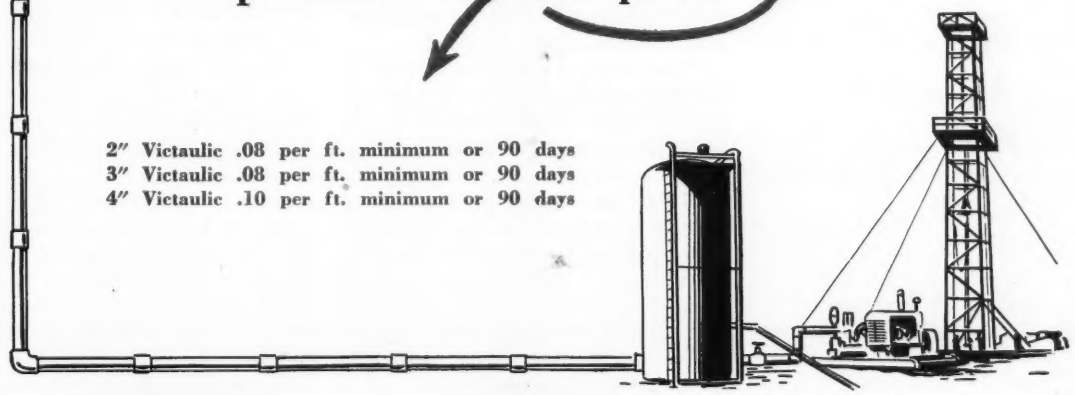

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rels of oil a day through a one-inch orifice. Drilling & Exploration Company, contractor, drilled the well to a total depth of 11,685 ft. Lloyd's No. 44 well on Sec. 23-3n-23w is in the completion stage at a comparable level.

Harry S. and Josephine E. Rothschild appear to have a satisfactory well with their Courtney Comm. No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 21-3n-23w in the Ventura Avenue area.

The well rig is a short distance from the residence of Mrs. Emily Sophia Courtney, who has lived within sight of oil development in that area for more than a quarter-century.

More than 35 lot owners in what was once known as the McKee tract are parties to the community lease on which the well is drilling.

The Rothschild well took in the intervals of 10,670-10,810 ft. and 11,050-11,100 ft. in the D-5 zone and 11,245-11,320 ft. in the D-6 zone. A hole in casing just above the top zone delayed final completion.

Wells producing at Ventura Avenue are on land that in days of yore was famed for fruit orchards, particularly apricots.

At Freeport in Sacramento County, Standard Oil is running a series of tests of its Simms. Comm. No. 2 wildcat on Sec. 18-7n-5e. The well is bottomed at 9419 ft. in formation of Cretaceous age.

The company's discovery well in the area was finaled the other month at a plugged depth of 6068 ft. for an initial flow of 10,000,000 cubic ft. of gas a day.

More than ordinary attention is being focused on General Exploration Company's Newhall Land & Farming Co. No. 2 wildcat well on Sec. 28-4n-16w in the Newhall-Castaic area of Los Angeles County.

The well since spudding in the other week has been making satisfactory progress and at last reports was somewhere in the neighborhood of a couple of thousand feet.

Pike Drilling Company is doing the work on the well which, in addition to General Exploration, holds the interest of several other prominent California operating organizations. They include Bolsa Chica, Christopher Oil, Basin Oil and C. G. Willis.

Forgetting field operations for the moment, it is worthy of note that when Richfield Oil Corporation's $40,000,000 refinery expansion is completed near Long Beach in 1954, the company will boost its aviation gasoline production almost three times and will increase total gasoline output by more than 40 per cent.

The Richfield refining plant is located on a triangular plot bounded on the west by Wilmington avenue, on the south by Sepulveda boulevard and on the east by the Los Angeles County flood control channel.

On the Honor Rancho, The Texas Company has no less than a half-dozen wells at various stages of operation.

Royalties, incidentally, from oil development on the Rancho have been earmarked by the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors for parks and acquisition of golf courses threatened by new subdivisions.

The board announced that royalties paid during the last half-year of 1952 by The Texas Company for drilling at the county-owned facility totaled $409,925.

Donald Frankel et al of Beverly Hills has assembled several hundred acres in the Playa del Rey area along the ocean front. The acquisition included land containing the Bolsa Chica Oil Corporation well on the Kidson lease.

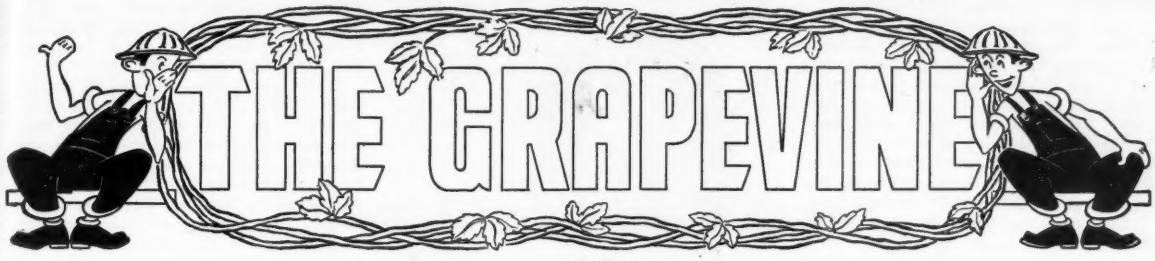
Present plans of the Frankel organization call for reworking the Bolsa Chica well and inaugurating tests back up the hole from bottom around 7400 ft.

Union Oil Company has abandoned its Horse Meadows No. 1-46 test on Sec. 3-2n-16w, its third well in the Horse Meadows field near Aliso Canyon in San Fernando Valley. Drilling stopped at 5005 ft.

The company's first well in the area was a producer yielding about 50 barrels a day. The second was dry.

Drilling at Horse Meadows has been regarded important as the first production developed found its source in sands never before tapped in Southern California.

East of the Sansinena field proper, Union was last reported redrilling and coring around 5500 ft. with its Lindauer No. 1 on Sec. 32-2s-10w. The well the first time down went to 7334 ft.



It is good to know that Bill McLaine, the noted flying horseman, is back home from the hospital after a rugged time and is now getting along very nicely. He is in no shape, yet, of course, to be stampeded with visitors as he undoubtedly would be were visitors permissible, but it certainly could do no harm to drop him a note and wish him well. That we recommend! In the words of Shakespeare or somebody, "Wen a feller 'as 'ad a lot of buffetin' and don't feel nowheres near normal, the most cheerinest thing as can 'appen to 'im is to 'ave 'is ole pals rallying round." As we said, 'owever — however, please don't go in person—not yet, anyway—just send a bit of oilfield gossip and your good wishes by mail. That will be much appreciated and will probably do the convalescent more good than a large bottle of medicine. Bill is one of the industry's pioneer greats although he would stoutly deny any such distinction. He has been a long and fruitful worker in the petroleum vineyard and has made an army of friends along the way. They, like ourself, are at this moment pulling terrifically for his swift and complete return to health.

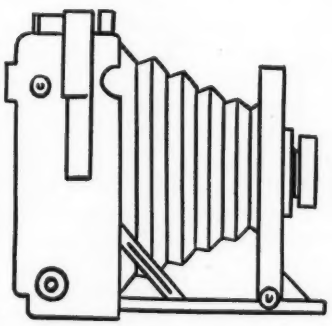
We have just learned also that Bob Smith, the Sunray attorney, is in St. Luke's Hospital as this is written, recovering from a heart ailment. Bob is a young, pleasant looking chap who has more vitality than a can of TNT. We fully expect to see him back on the circuit again before long although we expect he is going to have to pitch that tenor of his an octave lower. Anyway, Bob has our best wishes too for a quick snap-back to normal. It is further reported that another of our singing companions, Ralph Clemons, the Bethlehem Supply Company chap, is in the Huntington Hospital, the victim of a somewhat nasty virus attack which, however, at last accounts, he has almost subdued. Ralph is a regular attendant at the PPP barbecues where his **basso profundo** is much in demand for thickening the more tenuous quartets that sporadically spring into being at these affairs. We exhort Ralph in his momentary indisposition to be of stout cheer and we shall be right pleased when he begins to show up in his old haunts again. It is perhaps not the right attitude but we never allow ourself to become too overwrought when we hear of someone being down with one of these highly modern diseases. Once we received a frightening report about a good oil friend who was stricken with **bilateral perorbital hematoma.** We cried copiously for four days and discovered that all these polysyllabics are medicalese for a black eye.

Our mention of PPP back there a piece reminds us that this august institution has a nice new set of officers, led by Ben H. Anderson, the Continental Oil Company production chief, who will officiate as president for the next year. Ben is a bustling, busy sort of a chap who has the saving grace of a good sense of humor and a fine discrimination in the more speculative types of enterprise. Despite the fact that his introduction of Bouré to the state of California met with a very lukewarm reception, he has had successes in the petroleum drilling and production fields that have greatly over-shadowed the Bouré debacle. In addition to being an oil man of substance himself, he married into a pioneer oil family—his leading lady is the daughter of that widely known disciple of Pegasus, Red Hardison —so he is well accoutered for the task that lies ahead.

The new vice president is none other than Ed Pellegrin, the Macco Corporation veep, whose piscatorial exploits in Mazatlan have the folk down thataway all agog. He is a native of Nogales, Arizona, the hamlet that Pancho Villa made famous; is a graduate mechanical engineer from University of Southern California; and has been closely associated with the California oil industry for the past 26 years, more or less. Ed is strictly a meanie in a domino joust and can manufacture five multiples so many different ways—all of them fast—that he is definitely to be avoided by the weaklings. He is widely known and well regarded in the petroleum industry and is a fine choice for the important post of presidential alternate for the Pioneers.

Reelected chancellor of the exchequer was G. S. "Duke" Follansbee, Jr., vice-president of Universal Consolidated Oil Company, and definitely one of the best receivers and disbursers in the California oil in-

GET THE PICTURE



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PROPONENT of LONG CHANCES and SHORT VOLLEYS

E. M. "Ted" Easton, the well known Bakersfield consultant and independent producer, comes by his flair for locating and elevating the black Golconda in a perfectly normal way. While he was still a youngster, his father was a landed proprietor in the Sunset field, and Ted spent many summer vacations on his dad's lease, learning the strange ways of the petrolic people and, no doubt, stalking the odd jack rabbit when it became necessary to let off a little steam. Later the Easton property and its oil wells, which adjoined the famed "Ethel D" lease, were taken over by that estimable soul, Ernie Blanck, and absorbed into his then expanding interests.

Easton the younger was born in Los Angeles, was graduated from Stanford University with a degree in geology, and while on the Palo Alto campus was awarded a block "S" in varsity tennis, at which sport he is still considerably more than a pumpkins. We wonder, incidentally, if he is aware that the Stanford block "S" was designed by W. L. "Bill" McLaine, former General Petroleum Corporation executive who was a member of Stanford's second graduating class, about 1905. Anyway, Ted's first job was with the G.P. production department in Los Angeles where he remained for about six years, acquiring a growing facility in the use of oil field lingo and a broader understanding of the activities from whence it springs.

He was then moved to the San Joaquin Valley and after a short stint on the Kern Front, transferred his affection to Richfield Oil Corporation. At that time Richfield was in the throes of a reorganization which eventually carried it well into the forefront of western producers. Northern headquarters was in Fellows and there for quite some time Ted gave his all to the cause. In 1946 he was moved to Los Angeles but by that time his life was so firmly rooted in the soil of the Valley that in a month or so he went back to Bakersfield and opened an office as consultant in the Brower Building.

One of his first clients was the J. D. R. Oil Company, owned by Paul Jennings, Cliff Reese, and that noted petroleum personality, Fat Dunlap. Ted recommended a test well on this Company's Lost Hills lease and before the ensuing boom had subsided, ten producers and a raft of offsets had forested another patch of the expansive Valley floor, and the J. D. R. institution was feeling no pain.

In the meantime, the astute consultant took a flyer on his own account on a 127-acre tract at Tejon Hills. Despite the general proclivity for picking out dry sites in this area, Ted has since managed to complete eight wells out of ten drilled, for a pretty sharp batting average. It's even better, too, when you consider that his deepest well is bottomed at 537 feet, which isn't quite as deep as most of the water wells up that way.

Just to keep himself reasonably well occupied, he is also president of McKittrick Oil Company, a small concern that farms out its production; and vice-president of Ventura Oil Company, another small producer with wells in the Kern River field and in Shiells Canyon, near Santa Paula. He is aided in his divers enterprises by Lev Sacre, who, besides being a petroleum engineer of note, has the distinction of being the only oil magnate in Bakersfield whose father has been secretary-treasurer of the Nineteeners since the fall of the Roman Empire.

It might be noted in conclusion that Ted Easton obtained additional petrolic acumen by marriage. His lady love is Emily Wible, daughter of another noted petroleum pioneer, Sam Wible, and they have two children—Sam Hardy and Edward—through whose tiny veins the hydrocarbon corpuscles are already coursing like mad. We understand that these two lastest descendants of the Easton line were born with tennis rackets in their hands and nobody would be at all surprised if they showed up on a Davis Cup team one of these fine days.

dustry. He is a Stanford grad; has been with Universal for some twenty-five years; and is a grand citizen by all measures. He is one of the most consistent patrons of the Los Angeles Petroleum Club, through which he sweeps daily with a long trail of aides bringing up the rear, and reminding us vividly of that other stellar phenomenon, Haley's Comet. Duke is a rabid Ram rooter and we have seen him once or twice recently trading small talk with that distinguished gridster and radio commentator, Elroy "Crazy Legs" Hirsch. In fact, he introduced us to Elroy not long ago and we tipped the boy off to some pretty good touch-down plays. Don't like to be boastful but when we were a third-string quarterback on our high school fourth substitute team, we once executed a hidden ball play so successfully that they haven't found the ball yet.

Sergeant-at-arms for the PPP's 1953 season is Don Grubbs, Oil Well Supply Company's top man cut here, and a lad who is becoming more popular with the petrolic people by the minute. He is a rather quiet mannered, undemonstrative sort of a chap, but has a scad of talent which he uses very effectively when the occasion is right. For diversion he likes sporting events and sporting chances and he is a pretty keen student of the law of probabilities, so if you are not pretty proud of your own ability to select the better competitor or the more advantageous combination, it would be much safer to tangle with someone your own size. Don, with all his expertness in both business and hazardry, is not at all adverse to mingling with us commoners, and in his varied attributes is certainly what we vulgarians call "a good joe."

Again functioning as historian for the PPP is Paul Andrews, the Signal Oil & Gas production engineer, who has spent a lot of years in oil fields, laboratories, and plants, and has given a lot of time and talent to the various technical organizations and societies that are affiliates of the industry. Paul is a top notch organizer and program chairman and he has had to function as such on many occasions and for many petrolic groups over the past twenty-five years. He has done a fine job as historian up to the moment and his re-election was enthusiastically endorsed. Incidentally, he and his aides on the divers related committees are planning a get-together in May when California's first commercially productive well, Pico No. 4, will be memorialized. This will be pleasing to Ed Erickson, the Newhall refiner, from whom we have just had a letter suggesting that very thing.

The honorary president is M. O. Johnston, retired top executive of the company by the same name; one of the most successful business men of the west; and about as congenial and companionable an individual as you are likely to meet. Mo, as he is known to his more intimate friends, is a native of Palo Pinto County in Texas, and has the intriguing soft drawl that proves it. He has had a wealth of experience in many phases of oil field engineering and owes his success in a pretty substantial measure to his continued encouragement

WHAT PRICE KENAUYAKSAIT?

1. For hundreds of years the coast of Baffin Island in Northern Canada has been an Eskimo home and hunting ground. The Baffin Island Eskimos were known throughout the North for their skill as seal hunters and fishermen. They lived on raw seal meat and raw fish. Their existence, while primitive, was a happy one.

2. Eight years ago the Canadian government set up a system of family allowance under which the Baffin Island Eskimos received $5 a month for each child—as did all other Canadians. These allowances, called "kenauyaksait" by the Eskimos, represented more money than most of them had ever seen at one time.

3. To the Eskimos, their new-found wealth meant they didn't have to hunt seals or catch fish any more. Most of them left their hunting and fishing grounds and moved in close to the trading posts where they received their monthly handouts and could buy the niceties of civilization.

4. The Eskimos' new life was soft and easy—for they had complete *security.* But because they no longer needed to provide for themselves they lost all *vigor* and *ambition.* As a result, the government is now trying to get them to move away from the trading posts and start producing or forfeit their allowances. But this is next to impossible to accomplish. For the Eskimos have grown to *depend* on their *security* so much that they have no desire to return to their former life of *freedom* and *independence.*

5. The important point of the story is this: enslavement by *security* isn't something that happens only to Eskimos. In fact, millions of people all over the world see nothing wrong with a welfare society. But welfare plans are like dope. The doses are small and pleasant at first, but they eventually enslave us. For that reason, we Americans must maintain our *self-reliance,* our *productivity* and our *freedom.* For these things, after all, are responsible for America's greatness.

UNION OIL COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 17, 1890

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles 17, California.

MANUFACTURERS OF ROYAL TRITON,
THE AMAZING PURPLE MOTOR OIL

of the inventive genius with which the oil industry is replete. He himself has a pronounced flair for the origin of commercially profitable ideas, which he has turned to excellent use. Mo is an erudite person who revels in strangely abstruse art and literature, and his personal experience is literally saturated with interesting and amusing episodes—the which he recounts most entertainingly.

The honorary vice presidency was voted by virtual acclamation to that widely-traveled Caledonian, Archie Angus MacDonald, who has also reached the pinnacle of success in the industry by an altogether different route. Archie, after long years of varied experience in the oil and equipment business, became a producer in his own right, and like the young couple in the fairy story, lived happily ever after. He is a popular member of the Wilshire Country Club where he keeps his mental faculties keenly whetted by contesting with sundry sharpies in a game known as gin rummy, although there is no gin in evidence. Archie also ploys widely about the Catalina Channel in his private cruiser, catching albacore and other edible deep sea denizens which he smokes to a rich brown for the delectation of his friends. Altogether, the PPP is more than adequately equipped to continue the good works which have rewarded its past efforts and built the organization up to about 1900 members.

The Petroleum Club is one of the best patronized spots in town these days and there is certainly no indication that the novelty of the new quarters is wearing off. We were up there a day or two ago having a spot of tea with Glenn Henderson, the Lufkin higher up and we discussed the practice in certain lands and by certain people of adding cream to their tea. We were unable to explain the purpose of this addition although vaguely remembered that it was supposed to neutralize the tannic acid, which being an astringent had a tendency to shrink the human tummy to the dimensions of an egg cup. Our Uncle Angus, the Aberdonian, was a scientific kind of a laddie who was always discovering what he called "great natural laws." He used to say that when cream was added to tea, the spheroidal particles of the lacteal fluid made the acute angularity of the tea much more obtuse. Well, it could be!

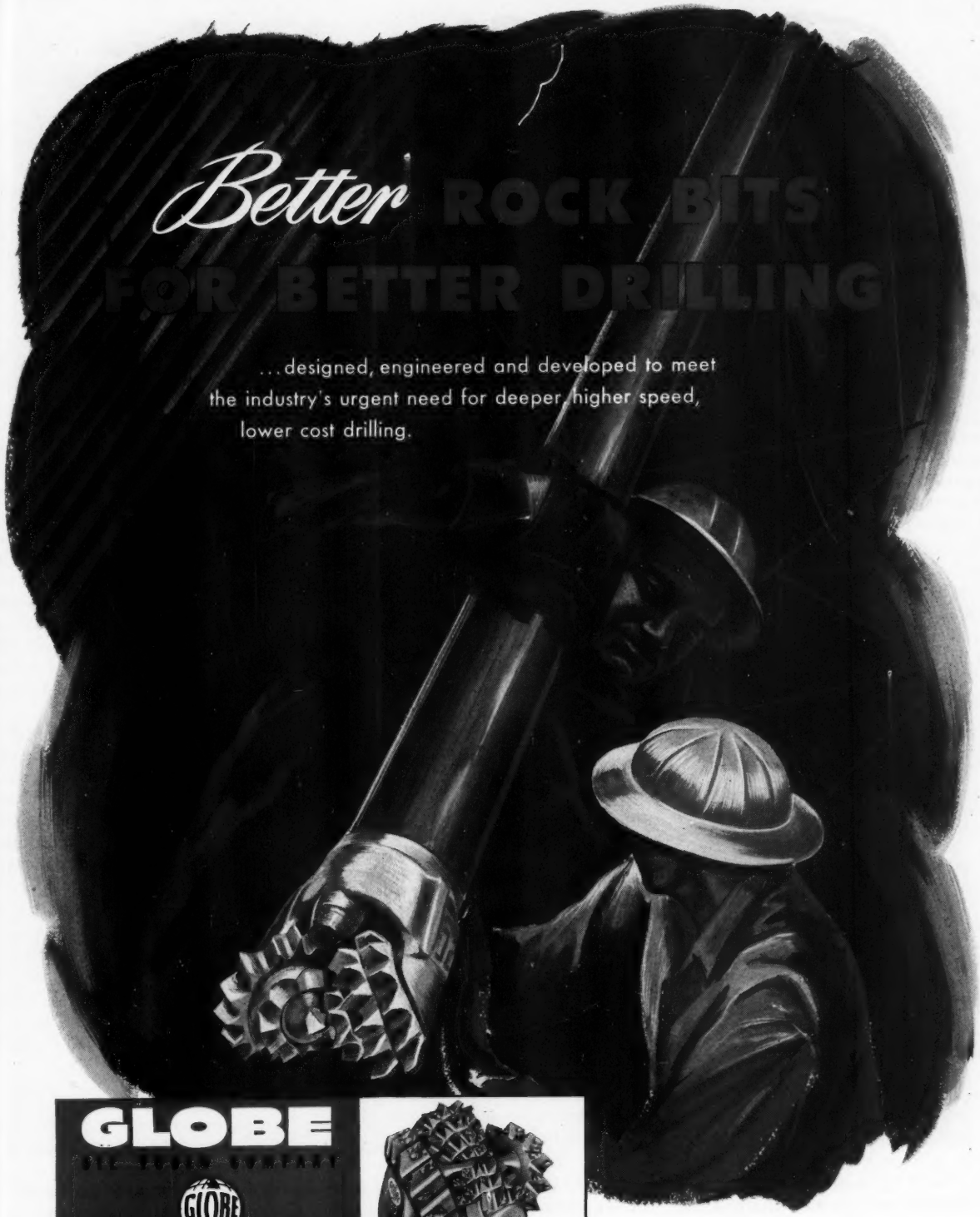
By the way, before this appears in print, the Petroleum Club will be operating under a new set of officers too. Moving into the Statler sort of disturbed the normal order of events and the annual meeting was postponed to February 11, 1953. That date hasn't arrived as we write but we are willing to emulate Drew Pearson and make a prediction. We'll bet four dollars and forty cents that the following gentlemen are elected directors: Dave Day, Ed Hamner, and Cy Rubel. They will replace E. Fred Davis, Rollin Eckis, and P. S. Magruder. Incidentally, Al Stevenson didn't get a chance to present that scroll to President Eisenhower in behalf of the Petroleum Club but the Long Beach Mounted Police did become the official Caliornia delegation in the inaugural parade, and was special escort to Vice President Nixon. Among the oil men who went back with this equestrian unit were Al Stevenson, already mentioned; Jack Turner and Carl Fischer of Turner Petroleum Company; Earl Myers, president of Myers Bit Company; and Hal Haney, Pike Drilling Company executive. The edge was pretty well taken off the whole adventure by the sudden death of Lee Farmer, president of Farmer Brothers Cementing Co., who died as a result of a heart attack during the trip.

Had a note a short time ago from Bart Gillespie and his lady Georgia, now resident in our old stamping ground, Calgary, which we fear is much changed from our day. We once lived in high state up there in a beautifully furnished and equipped mansion that was built by a wealthy Englishman. The latter passed away shortly after he had completed the place and we were one of five young business men who took the place over and lived like the Rockbilts for a couple of years. The place was so big we slept in a different bed every night and we entertained lavishly for the elite of the village. Things went along rather smoothly until the evening one of the boys buried a giant size fire cracker in the mashed potatoes and touched it off with his cigarette at an opportune time. That was perhaps the greatest eruption of mashed potatoes in five hundred years. There were mashed potatoes splattered over our guests; the chandelier was tastefully decorated with potato stalactites; we had it in our hair; and, indeed, we are told that they are still finding small gobs in remote sections of the area. That was the time we really learned how to make friends and infuriate people. Some day we hope to write a book on our Calgary days if the publisher will show enough interest to pay our royalty in advance.

On Friday, January 30, a snug little coterie of equipment people gathered in the directors' room of the Petroleum Club at the Statler, to do honor to four of their most respected fellow employees who had just jointly completed 120 years of service with the Oil Well Supply division of U. S. Steel Corporation. Don Grubbs did a neat job of presenting the service pins and along with them a lot of hitherto undisclosed biographical background that made the presentation process a thoroughly enjoyable interlude. First of the quartet was that amazing fellow, Harry Cleeland, a smoothie from Freeport, Pa., who has rounded out his 40th year with the Company although he doesn't look much more than 40 years of age. Harry is a modest chap who is widely and favorably known in the industry and is definitely top people.

Then there was Warner Parker, the beau brummel of the supply business, who came to California from East Orange, N.J., and started with OWS back in 1922. Warner is a meticulously attired lad who is always sartorially correct, no matter what the occasion is. He, too, is widely admired throughout the industry and, indeed, is as welcome in the top executive offices as he is in the warehouse or the derrick floor. Third on the list was perennially cheerful Horace "Tommy" Thomas

(Continued on Page 30)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Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

Wyoming

Oil production has been obtained in all but four of Wyoming's 23 counties, and the number of non-producing counties will be reduced further if commercial production is found in the No. 1 Stephenson in Crook County in the northeastern part of the state. Late reports, however, were that operator was bailing water. The test, drilled by True, Brown, Fulton, Gower and Winegar, Casper and Denver, is located in c ne sw 5-49n-68w in the Donkey Creek area. Saturation was found in the Dakota and on a drill stem test after drilling to 6320 feet found 350 feet of oil cut mud and 130 feet of water.

Gulf Oil Co. has found some gas and a showing of oil at its No. 1 Emmett wildcat in Big Horn County. The top of the Greybull (Dakota) was logged at 9692 feet and test was run at the interval 9680-9725 feet. One half-inch bottom choke open two hours, gas came to the surface in 12 minutes. As drill pipe was pulled each stand blew out a fine spray of light green oil but in very small amount. Operator found 280 feet of oil and gas cut mud and cored ahead to test the Embar. The well is scheduled as a 12,000 foot Madison test. The test is five miles northwest of the Greybull field. Trigood Oil Co. got 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas and 50 barrels of distillate a day late in 1951 in a test a mile southwest of the No. 1 Emmett.

Continental Oil Co. plugged and abandoned its No. 1 Unit wildcat in ne ne sw 24-50n-82w, the South Buffalo area of Johnson County. The test was drilled to 13,205 feet total depth but found no important shows.

Sinclair Oil and Gas Co. had not yet reached the Tensleep formation, objective of the test, at its No. 1 Unit in North Sand Draw. Operator continued to take cores in the Phosphoria where shows of oil and gas had been found.

The No. 1 Rawhide Unit of the California Co. was below 6113 feet and drilling for the Madison after oil cut mud was found on drill stem tests of the Madison. The well is in nw sw se 4-48n-101w in Park County.

Montana

Shell Oil Co. gauged 2340 barrels of oil daily, open flow, at its No. 31-24 "E" Berry in the Richey field in McCone County. Production was through perforations after acidization of the Madison. The perforations were at the intervals 7052-60, 7068-97, and 7202-16 feet. Shell drilled the discovery well in the Richey area and there are six producers in the field but several dry holes have been drilled.

Cities Service is drilling a Tensleep test, with objective expected at 10,000 feet, in the Lima area of Beaverhead County, in the southwestern part of the state. There has been no previous drilling in this area. Location is w ½ nw ne 33-14s-7w.

In the Castle area of the Southwest Richey area, Shell Oil Co. was drilling below 7230 feet. Muddy water with a show of gas was found at the interval 7060-7168 feet.

In a Hill County wildcat, Seaboard Oil Co. found oil spotted mud in the Madison at its Utopia Prospect, 21-35n-10e.

The newly formed Pegasus Division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. has staked location for a test in the Police Creek area of Daniels County. The test is in the Williston Basin and is scheduled to go to the Cambrian, expected at 9500 feet. Location is c nw nw 6-33n-47e.

North Dakota

Holbert Drilling Co.'s No. 1 Ekrahagen was scheduled for further tests, to follow pump repairs, after 32 barrels of oil was recovered on pump in eight hours. Production was from 3066-85 feet through open hole. The well is a wildcat in the Turtle Mountain area of Bottineau County and location is c ne se 9-163n-77w.

Murry-Stenehjem were preparing to install pump for immediate production of their No. 1 Greene wildcat, c se se 23-163n-80w. The well was drilled to a total depth of 3296 feet, and 285 feet of heavily oil cut mud was recovered from the interval 3280-96 feet.

Amerada Petroleum swabbed 21 barrels of oil and 32 barrels of water from its No. 1 Clifford Rice in 11 hours. Several previous tests were made, on one of which 65 barrels of oil and 60 barrels of water were recovered in 21 hours after acidizing. The test, in c ne nw 23-158n-94w, is four miles east of production in the Tioga pool.

Phillips Petroleum and Carter Oil Co. have scheduled a test in the Round Lake area in Pierce County, which will go to the granite. It is 44 miles southeast of nearest previous production.

Nebraska

Chicago Corp. and Republic Natural Gas recovered over 3000 feet of clean oil from the D sand at their No. 1 Krueger and Ladegard in Cheyenne County. The well is in se 31-14n-50w and is southeast of Sidney. The D sand was topped at 4792 feet, and the production came on each of two tests. On one the well made 3300 feet of oil and on the other 3840 feet. The recovery is rated as highly significant. Operator was later reported coring ahead below 4850 feet.

From faraway places—more oil for you

In Sumatra back in 1924, Standard Oil Company of California geologists began mapping possible deposits of oil. But not until last year did Sumatran wells start adding to available oil supplies. This operation, costing some $62 million to date, was pioneered by Standard. It is now carried on jointly with The Texas Company under the name "Caltex."

Into San Francisco Bay come tankers carrying Sumatran crude—returns on the gamble Standard undertook nearly 30 years ago. Other shipments go elsewhere in the world, aiding progress and adding defensive strength. Four friendly nations in particular benefit directly. First, of course, is the young Indonesian Republic, of which Sumatra is a part. Then Australia, Japan and the Philippines. They produce practically no oil of their own, but will be supplied in the near future by refineries which Caltex is helping to build. ¶ And, of course, the Sumatran oil brought into this country helps keep you in gasoline and the many other petroleum products you've come to rely on. ¶ The foreign activities of Standard Oil Company of California, typified by this flow of crude from faraway Sumatra, are constantly being expanded, as an added guarantee that petroleum needs of the free world will continue to be met.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA ***plans ahead to serve you better***

Rogers Oil Co. will conduct a series of tests of the Sisson area of Kimball County. The scheduled tests are on a 640-acre farmout from Gulf Oil.

After finding oil showing in the J sand at the No. 1 Baxter in Scottsbluff County, Colling Oil Co. planned to run casing for additional testing. Thirty-six feet of oil and 170 feet of water were recovered in one hour.

Colorado

Production at the initial rate of from 50 to 60 barrels of oil per hour was obtained on drill steam test from the J sand at the No. 1 Michaels drilled by Ryan Oil and Miracle-Fifer in Logan County. The well also made an estimated 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day from the D sand. The well is located in ne se sw 31-12n-52w.

In Weld County, F. Kirk Johnson, Wheeler and Gray gauged the No. 1 Giacomini, c ne nw 21-9n-52w, for 6,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day from the D sand. Production was through perforations from the interval 4493-4505 feet.

Twin Oil Co. was preparing for a 24-hour pump gauge of the No. 2 Cuykendall, nw nw sw 12-2n-63w, in Weld County, after swabbing at the rate of 15 barrels of oil per hour. Production came from 7018-32 feet from the J sand.

New Mexico

Phillips Petroleum Co., which is drilling a series of wildcats in the San Juan Basin for an evaluation of gas holdings there, brought in the No. 1 29-5 Mesa for an initial gauge of 1,693,000 cubic feet of gas per day and extending the Blanco pool five miles eastward. Production is from the Mesaverde.

Utah

After bringing in the discovery which gauged 200 barrels of oil per day, Carter Oil Co. has had less success with three additional tests of the Walker Hollow area in the Uinta Basin, Uintah County, but is planning an additional well. The company's No. 1 Bamberger made mud and water from the basal Green River. The operator was drilling ahead below 5640 feet at the No. 2 Bamberger after finding some gas and gas and water cut oil.

Western Canada

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. will undertake exploration of 30,000 acres in the White Bear Indian Reserve in southeast Saskatchewan, having made a deal for the exploration rights with Ajax Petroleums Ltd., Spooner Oils Ltd. and Mormica Oil and Gas Ltd. The acreage is 23 miles to the east of Tide Water's discovery Forget Crown No. 1. The company recently brought in two other wells in the province, Rapdan Crown No. 1 and Java Crown No. 1, making five discoveries in Saskatchewan to the company's credit.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. plans to increase its exploration and development activities in Alberta and Saskatchewan, B. Brewster Jennings, president of the company, said recently.

Marwayne Oils and Gas Ltd. and Regent Drilling recovered a flow of natural gas and 425 feet of clean oil at their Marwayne-Ranchmen's No. 6 in the Hamilton Lake area in Alberta.

Union Oil Co. of California found 5,700,000 cubic feet of gas per day at a wildcat in the Legal area north of Edmonton. Production was from the Viking.

John Schumacher-Surfland Oil Company is preparing to drill an important test on Sec. 16-5s-11w, one mile north of production on the gun club property at Huntington Beach. The operator will carry out drilling plans by paying a return visit to an old well put down to 3200 ft. by Republic Petroleum Company in 1937. Drilling will endure to 8000 ft. or more for an all-embracing test.

The Texas Company has staked location for its NCT-1 No. 2 on Sec. 31-26s-19e in the Junction Station area or one mile south of shallow wells producing at Blackwells Corner.

At South Coles Levee, Kern County Land Company has pulled out of its KCY No. 67-12 well on Sec. 12-31s-25e, which was hailed as a new discovery of a sand around 7600 ft. when completed late in 1952. Drilled to a total depth of 10,230 feet, dwindling production brought about abandonment.

In the Sierra Pelona area of Los Angeles County, William I. Zidell has abandoned at 2370 ft. his W.I.Z. No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 7-5n-13w.

Spang-Chalfant Issues Booklet

Spangweld and Spang Double Seal Shrink Thread drill pipe and tool joints are presented together in a new 24-page, 4-color, 8½x11 in. booklet by Spang-Chalfant, Division of The National Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The new brochure, Bulletin No. 385, outlines the principal problems of drill pipe use, the steps taken toward their solution by development of these two types of drill pipe, and illustrates significant manufacturing operations that contribute to long life. It also shows how to replace Double Seal Shrink Thread tool joints and concludes with 17 rules for the proper use and care of all drill pipe in the field. Four pages of tables give specifications of available types and sizes of drill pipe and tool joints.

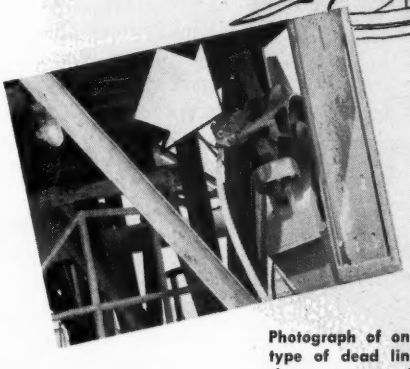
Grapevine

(Continued from Page 26)

who jumped to OWS from the army some 35 years ago and has never regretted the step for a minute. Tommy is in charge of quoting and pricing and if he had been around when Diogenes was searching for an honest man, the old boy wouldn't have had to look so long. Last but certainly not least was Bob Watkins, area engineer, and a mere child with the concern. So far he has only completed 15 years. Bob came here from Portsmouth, Va., graduated from Cal Tech with a B.S. in engineering, and has since been responsible for a stash of mighty productive effort. Bob also stands in good repute in our bailiwick and the entire foursome, in fact, is a fine representation of our better citizenry. Wherewith our hearty congrats both to OWS and to Messrs. Cleeland, Parker, Thomas, and Watkins!

PAGES FROM THE LEBUS WIRE LINE SPOOLING HANDBOOK

Cutting Off Is Important to Wire Line Performance

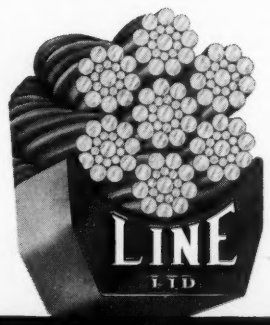


Photograph of one type of dead line clamp recommended so that the line can be slipped through safely and quickly to prepare for making drum end cut-offs when changing the load-lifting position of the wire line on the drum, the crown block and traveling block sheaves.

You may think the above cartoon is silly, but this is actually how some drum end cuts are made. LeBus *does not* recommend a system such as this.

So that the operator can get the best line performance and greatest amount of line service per dollar spent, it is very important that he use a regular system of moving the line forward and cutting off at the drum. Drum end cuts should be made according to ton-mile records, and the number of feet cut off should be based on drum core circumference. The cut off portion should be an even number of wraps plus one-half or one-third. This procedure changes the load lifting position on the crown block, traveling block, sheaves and drum core where the line has had excessive wear, and these load lifting positions should be checked carefully for bad sections. In case of excessive line punishment after pulling on stuck drill pipe, or setting heavy strings of casing, the line should be inspected thoroughly and positions should be changed more often.

The LeBus Grooving and Spooling System* offers many time-saving advantages for cutting off. The LeBus method of spooling and their cutting-off formula is fully explained and demonstrated to crews at the time the grooving installation is made so that every advantage pays off for the operator.



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*Patented and Other Patents Pending

Personalities IN THE NEWS

Paul Bowen Appointed President of the S. R. Bowen Company

Paul Bowen

Paul Bowen was recently appointed President of the S. R. Bowen Company succeeding the late Jack Wilcox. Paul Bowen is the son of S. R. Bowen, founder of the Company. Starting in the Bowen office in 1930, Paul spent many years in the Sales and Service Departments and was Store Manager at Santa Maria, California and Casper, Wyoming. For the past several years he has been President of Bowen Fishing Tool Company and Vice-President of the S. R. Bowen Company.

Other executives of the S. R. Bowen Company are Vice Presidents "Jim" Wilcox and Dante Siracusa, S. Siracusa, Treasurer and Robert Allen, Secretary. Directors include the above mentioned officers and Louis Siracusa and Mrs. J. A. Wilcox.

Ohio Oil's Lee Jamison, company petroleum engineer in San Joaquin Valley, now is residing in his new home in southwest Bakersfield.

M. C. F. Graeber, Shell Oil Company's refinery division at Wilmington, has been named to lead the Long Beach Silverado Park folk dancing group for the next year.

One of Canada's big oilmen, Frank McMahon is stopping at The Beverly Hills Hotel during the Santa Anita racing season. McMahon, who makes headquarters at Calgary, is part owner of Alberta Ranches, Ltd. He was recently honored at a party given by Johnny Meyer, a thriving member of the oil industry.

B. I. Graves Retiring From Tide Water Associated To Open Consulting Office

B. I. Graves, Vice President and Chairman of the Operating Committee of the Eastern Division, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, is retiring from the service of the company effective April 30, 1953, after more than forty three years of service. He is also resigning as a member of Tide Water Associated's Board of Directors.

B. I. Graves

Mr. Graves started with the former Associated Oil Company as a clerk in the pipe line department at San Francisco, and subsequently filled various executive positions with the Associated Oil Company and its successor, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, in New York City, San Francisco, and abroad. Since 1940 he has been in charge of all operations of the Company's Eastern Division, with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Graves plans to continue in the oil business after April 30, 1953, as a consultant with offices in New York and California.

Travers Elected Vice President of Richfield

William J. Travers, Jr. has been elected a vice president of Richfield Oil Corporation by the board of directors and has been appointed manager of the Exploitation Department, in charge of drilling and producing operations of the company, it was announced recently. Mr. Travers succeeds the late Richard D. Montgomery.

Mr. Travers has served as assistant manager of the Exploitation Department since 1945. He joined Richfield in December, 1928, as a petroleum engineer. In 1937, he took charge of Wilmington development as division petroleum engineer and from 1939 to 1945 he was superintendent of the San Joaquin Valley Division.

A native of the Brea Olinda oilfield area, northeast of Fullerton, California, Travers was graduated from Fullerton High School in 1924. He was graduated in engineering at Stanford University in 1928.

William J. Travers, Jr.

Gibbs Retires—Hiatt Named Manager of Transportation At Union Oil

Retirement of Ronald D. Gibbs, vice-president in charge of transportation and distribution for Union Oil Company of California, and appointment of E. L. Hiatt as manager of transportation and distribution, was announced recently by Reese H. Taylor, president. Mr. Hiatt has been assistant to Mr. Gibbs since November, 1950.

Mr. Gibbs was born in Pasadena. He was graduated from Pasadena high school and the University of California where he was an outstanding athlete. He joined Union Oil in 1918 as a laborer at the Los Angeles refinery where he served as a pipefitter and machinist helper, and in 1923 was assigned as a junior engineer in research and development. Later he was made foreman of the company's gas plant at Rosecrans. He was appointed assistant manager of operations in 1931 and three years later promoted to manager. After serving as manager of field operations from 1941 to 1944 he was made assistant to the executive vice-president and a year later was elected to the vice-presidency he resigned.

Mr. Hiatt was born in Baker, Oregon, and educated at Eastern Oregon College of Education and Golden Gate College, San Francisco. He joined Union Oil in 1933 as a tank truck salesman. After steadily advancing through various marketing and distribution posts he was made traffic manager at Seattle in 1943 and a year later advanced to distribution manager at San Francisco. He was appointed assistant to the vice-president in 1950.

Anderson Heads P. P. P.

B. H. Anderson of Continental Oil Company has been elected president of Petroleum Production Pioneers for 1953, it was announced recently by A. C. Rubel of Union Oil Company, retiring president.

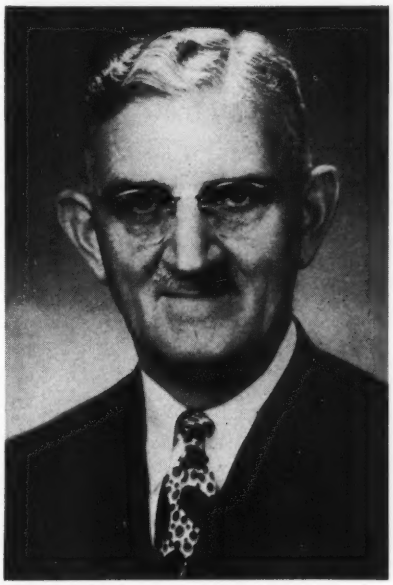
Other new PPP officers for the year include: E. A. Pellegrin, Macco Corporation, vice-president; G. S. Follansbee, Jr., Universal Consolidated Oil Company, treasurer; Don S. Grubbs, Oil Well Supply Company, sergeant-at-arms; and Paul Andrews, Signal Oil and Gas Company, historian. M. O. Johnston, retired executive of Johnston Testers, Inc., was elected honorary president, and A. A. MacDonald, partner in MacDonald & Burns, was elected honorary vice-president.

On behalf of the 1750 members of the organization, retiring president Rubel was presented with a silver-mounted gavel by L. L. Aubert of Bankline Oil Company.

1953 Officers, Desk & Derrick Club of Long Beach. From left to right: Florence Hopkins, Regional Director-Installing Officer; Kathy Kelley, Corresponding Secy.; Iris Stoddard, Director; Eleanor Balbach, Recording Secy.; Ann Hofman, 2nd Vice Pres.; Alice Maronde, President; Edna Sellers, 1st Vice Pres.; Ruth Cooledge, Director; Jessie Johnson, Treasurer; Ruth Jenkins, Director; Zetta Belle Hourley, Director.

Tom Taggart Passes Away

Thomas L. Taggart, manager of the Natural Gasoline Department of Standard Oil Company of California since 1942, died on Jan. 22, following a week's illness.



Thomas L. Taggart

Taggart had worked for Standard since 1927. For ten years he served as contract superintendent for Standard Gasoline Company, a subsidiary, and then in a similar position for the Company's Natural Gasoline Department until 1942.

Born in County Antrim, Ireland, he was educated at the University of Belfast, and the University of Leipzig, in Germany, before serving in World War I as an officer in the Royal Irish Rifles. Taggart was a member of the California Natural Gasoline Association, the Natural Gasoline Association of America, and of the API.

Robinson Sells Interest In Yowell Service

Ed W. McGaffey and M. D. Spencer announce they have purchased the interest held by S. R. "Pinkie" Robinson in Yowell Service Co., effective on January 9, 1953.

Ed McGaffey will take over management of the company's Basin Area with headquarters at 3082 Cherry Avenue, Long Beach, and "M. D." will continue his activities at Bakersfield.

Nebeck of Universal Dies

Howard J. Nebeck of Universal Oil Products Company died of a heart attack at his home in Berwyn, Illinois, January 27, 1953.

Howard J. Nebeck

Funeral services were held in Cicero, Illinois, and interment was at Concordia Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois, January 30.

Mr. Nebeck, a graduate of the University of Illinois, joined Universal in 1937.

As coordinator of engineering, he was well known in the petroleum industry for his work in the development and design of commercial alkylation units during the war and, more recently, his contribution to the development and design of commercial UOP Platforming units.

He is survived by three brothers, one of whom, George, is employed at Universal's Riverside Research and Development Laboratories.

A pioneer in oil development in Alaska and South America, Gabriel J. Chatvaire, 55, died in Los Angeles. At the time of his passing, he was associated with Paramount Studios in Hollywood.

Edwin W. Pauley and Don Macpherson of the Pauley organization in Los Angeles have completed a tour of holdings in South Texas and Mexico.

Ed Pauley, by the way, was the subject of a leading article in Fortnight, a California news magazine.

Back on American soil again is Jack Gains of Signal Oil Company at Los Angeles. He was called into service in January, 1951, and after training in this country was sent to Korea where he served with the First Cavalry Division. H. D. (Dean) Simons of Signal's engineering department, was recently called on active duty with the Navy Reserve. He expects to call the Navy home for the next two years.

William L. Ingraham, general manager of the personnel department of Standard Oil of California, has been elected president of the California Personnel Management Association.

Frederic H. Brandi, president and director of Dillon, Read & Company, Inc., was elected a director of Union Oil Company to replace Herman Phleger, San Francisco attorney, who resigned following his appointment by President Eisenhower as legal adviser to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Dudley Tower, manager of operations for Union in its Gulf division with headquarters in Houston, Tex., has been named a vice president. Ronald D. Gibbs, vice president in charge of transportation and distribution for Union, has retired. E. H. Hiatt has been named manager of transportation and distribution.

Promotion of G. R. Couper to Assistant Division Manager of the Pacific Coast Division, Los Angeles, of The Texas Company's Producing Department, effective as of February 1, was announced by J. N. Troxell, General Manager, Producing Department, and J. H. Puls, Division Manager, Pacific Coast Division.

F. G. Shafer replaced Couper as Division Land and Leaseman, Pacific Coast Division, effective on the same date.

Couper is a native of Houston, Texas, and has had 33 years' service with The Texas Company, having started work with The Texas Pipe Line Company. He was transferred to Los Angeles in 1929 after several years with the Company at Wichita Falls, Texas. He became Division Land and Leaseman for the Pacific Coast Division in 1941.

Shafer is a native of Colorado and has been engaged in scouting and lease work for The Texas Company, Pacific Coast Division, since 1928. He became Assistant Division Land and Leaseman in 1949. Shafer was in charge of the Portland, Oregon, headquarters of the Lands and Leases Department for several years, beginning in March, 1944. He returned to duties in Los Angeles at the beginning of 1947.

BAASH-ROSS CALIFORNIA DIVISION HOLDS FIRST SALES MEETING OF 1953
Under the direction of F. L. Tooley, Executive Vice President, and E. M. Gearke, General Sales Manager, the California Division of Baash-Ross Tool Company held its initial Sales Meeting of 1953 early in January at the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, California. Those attending the meeting included (left to right): Hal Messinger, Sales Representative; John Dickman, Chief Engineer; E. G. Streight, Sales Office Supervisor; Tom Boyd, Secretary and Treasurer; F. O. Knoblock, Bakersfield Shop Superintendent; G. R. Brown, Long Beach Shop Superintendent; E. W. Carne, Ventura Sales Representative; H. L. Richards, Director of Industrial Relations; W. Y. Cadwallader, Bakersfield Sales Representative; F. L. Tooley, Executive Vice President; A. A. Hilliard, Long Beach Sales Representative; Roy Johnson, Executive Vice President of Republic Supply Company (Luncheon Guest and Speaker); L. J. Laird, Assistant Sales Manager; E. M. Gearke, General Sales Manager.

Faster Perforation!

WITH THE WORLD'S LARGEST PIPE PERFORATOR

THE OIL TOOL CORPORATION gives you faster and better pipe perforating service because we have the manpower and the finest equipment available—both at our Long Beach and Ventura plants. Included in this equipment is the world's largest pipe perforating machine which can simultaneously cut 48 slots in the record time of 45 seconds and can perforate pipe up to 20" O.D. Also, modern hydraulic round-hole perforating machines, portable straight-lift pipe loaders, Landis pipe threaders, hydraulic pipe straighteners and other equipment enable us to expedite your jobs—make your emergencies our specialty.

Left: The world's largest pipe perforating machine installed at The Oil Tool Corporation, Long Beach. It weighs 30 tons, is 24 feet long, 84 inches high and 72 inches wide.

Now in Ventura

At the end of McGlinchey Lane, The Oil Tool Corporation has a modern pipe perforating plant available around the clock, 7 days a week! Any length pipe from 2" to 12¾" O.D. is perforated with straight or keystone slots (.012 to .500 mesh), or drilled with round holes (3/32" to ½" dia.). Call Miller 3-8302.

THE OIL TOOL CORPORATION

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Telephones: Long Beach, 4-8181
Los Angeles, Nevada 6-1024

P.O. Box 1809 McGlinchey Lane, Ventura
Telephone: Miller 3-8302

Phillips Advanced at Lane-Wells

To streamline the activities of the design engineering department, Robert A. Phillips has been appointed chief design engineer of Lane-Wells Company, according to an announcement by Russell M. Otis, vice president in charge of engineering, research and patents. Phillips, a graduate of the California Institute of Technology, came to Lane-Wells 12 years ago and until recently had been assistant to the chief engineer.

Robert A. Phillips

Claude Houck, associated with Lane-Wells since 1940, has been appointed assistant to the chief engineer. He has held various positions of responsibility in the engineering department. He spent 39 months in the Pacific as an Ordnance Officer and was awarded the Bronze Star during Luzon. He is a graduate of Iowa State College.

Tide Water Associated Chief Chemist Leaves For National Meeting

Louis Mittelman, Chief Chemist, Avon Refinery, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, has departed for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the national meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Mittelman is the chairman of the ASTM technical committee on lubricating greases and also a member of the society's advisory committee.

The meeting in Cleveland was scheduled for February 1-6.

Calk of LeBus Returns From Extended Sales Trip

In line with a world-wide program of expanding and improving its sales and service operations and facilities, LeBus International Engineers, Ltd., of Longview and Wichita Falls, Texas, have announced the recent return of Earle J. Calk, General Sales Manager, from a two months engineering and sales training trip to Trinidad, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico.

During Calk's trip to South and Central America, Petroleum Service and Supply C. A. of Maracaibo and Caracas, Venezuela were formally set up as the complete sales, service, engineering, and warehouse outlet for the LeBus Grooving and Wire Line Spooling System in all of South America. In addition to their present headquarters and warehouse operations in Maracaibo and Caracas, Petroleum Service and Supply are establishing warehouse and service facilities in Anaco, Venezuela, as well as Peru and Colombia. Petroleum Service and Supply is headed by three men well known in South American oil circles; they are, J. B. Harder, Al Thomas, and Charles Smith.

Another Engineering, service and warehouse outlet is being established in Mexico City by LeBus, the name of which will be announced at a later date.

On May First, Mr. Calk leaves for Europe and the Middle East to establish sales, service, engineering and warehouse outlets for LeBus Grooving. His first stop will be in Arabia where he will arrange for service on LeBus Grooving installations made for ARAMCO.

Clarence S. Beesemyer, Maurice Machris and Samuel B. Mosher were among oilmen members of the Beverly Hills Wine and Food Society, which enjoyed a classic dinner aboard the Santa Fe Super Chief in the latest of the society's colorful gatherings.

Richard C. McCurdy of Pasadena is slated to become president of Shell Chemical Corporation June 1. McCurdy at present is general manager of the Royal Dutch Shell companies in Venezuela.

Oil Scout Retires

Zina Bissell, dean of the San Joaquin Valley oil scouts, retired at the end of January after 31 years with Southern California Gas Company. As a retirement gift, members of the Central California Oil Scouts Association presented Bissell with a pair of matched fishing rods—one for himself and one for his wife. The Bissells plan to move from Taft to Rosemead.

Zina Bissell, dean of San Joaquin oil scouts, proudly holds matched fishing rods he received as a retirement gift from fellow scouts. Left to right: Ray Alexander, The Texas Company; Bissell, Southern California Gas Company; John Ray, Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

During his lengthy service as an oil scout, Bissell scouted wells in the Los Angeles Basin and the San Joaquin Valley. In recent years he covered the Coalinga "beat" for the valley scout group, traveling once a week to Coalinga to round up late dope on exploratory and development drilling in that area.

As an oil scout Bissell met many of the operators who drilled important wells in the San Joaquin Valley. Most of them were co-operative, Bissell reported, though there were occasions when it was necessary to count the drill pipe to get an idea of what was going on.

Bissell joined Southern California Gas Company 31 years ago after working for Empire Gas and Fuel Company in Kansas and Oklahoma. Along with scouting work he did production engineering work for the gas company.

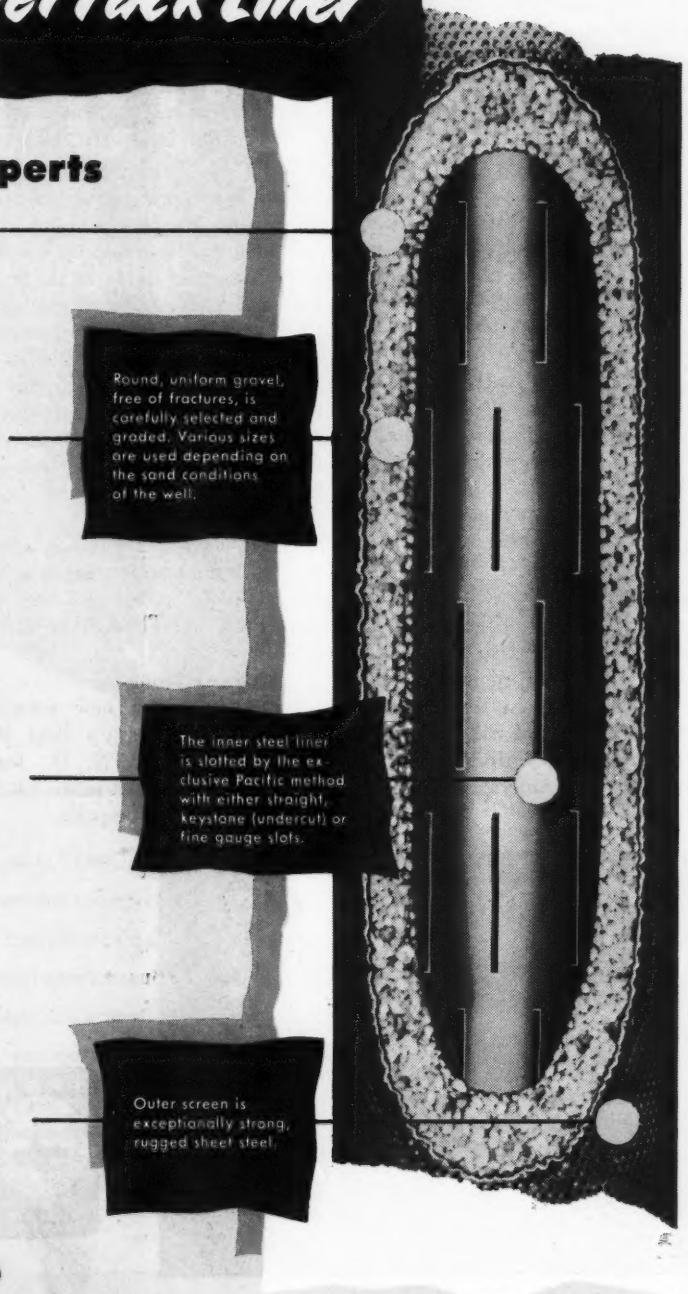
Lloyd Gilmour, senior partner of Eastman, Dillon & Company of New York, was a recent Los Angeles visitor. Some years ago, Gilmour in his individual right sponsored several oil plays in California's San Joaquin Valley.

TROUBLE-SHOOT YOUR SAND PROBLEM WITH A *Pacific Gravel Pack Liner*

custom built by experts

Profitable production of wells having sand trouble is simply a matter of procuring the proper sand control equipment. Pacific's gravel pack liners, built to individual well specifications, assure positive control of sand, eliminate costly sand removal, and the repair and replacement of equipment damaged by sand.

Each liner is custom-built to individual specifications for a particular well. The gravel used is rigidly tested and gauged on U. S. Standard Gauge Screens, well rounded, free of fractures, and practically insoluble in acid, oil, or water. The size of the gravel, its thickness (sheath), and the type of slot and slot pattern are determined after a careful analysis of sand samples from the producing zone. This is the job of Pacific experts in the field and in the laboratory — to give you the sand protection you need. Call Pacific at the first sign of a sand problem — every second counts!


Round, uniform gravel, free of fractures, is carefully selected and graded. Various sizes are used depending on the sand conditions of the well.
The inner steel liner is slotted by the exclusive Pacific method with either straight, keystone (undercut) or fine gauge slots.
Outer screen is exceptionally strong, rugged sheet steel.

Pacific

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Desk and Derrick Club of San Francisco

Mary Emerick, Standard Oil Co. of California public relations department, has been elected a director of the Desk and Derrick Club of San Francisco and appointed second vice president, it was announced recently. She succeeds Rosemary Goodrich of Shell Development Co., Emeryville, who has been transferred by Shell to New York.

The club's president, Rae Hasfjord of Tide Water Associated Oil Co., also announced that Carol Hoadley of Tide Water Associated has just been appointed Recording Secretary of the club to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Fay Avlon of Union Oil Co. of California.

The club is the Bay Area affiliate of the oil industry's all-woman association of Desk and Derrick Clubs of North America. It sponsors educational activities, including talks by qualified men in the oil industry, and field trips to refineries and allied petroleum operations.

Professor Robert W. Schiessler of Pennsylvania State College will be the recipient of the Precision Scientific Company's $1000 award in petroleum industry chemistry in Los Angeles March 16. The award will be presented in conjunction with the national meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Adams New Prexy Geologists Group

John Emery Adams, senior geologist with Standard Oil Company of Texas at Midland, has been elected the American Association of Petroleum Geologists' 37th president.

He will be installed at the close of the group's 38th annual meeting at Houston, Tex., March 22-26.

John E. Armstrong, oil landman, announces opening of new offices at 3757 Wilshire boulevard, Los Angeles.

Carl Waid, production foreman and district production foreman at Shell Oil's Santa Maria-Capital district the past 10 years, has retired from the company after nearly 30 years service. Carl, who has directed the preparation of many barbecues at Shell's Clubhouse at Ventura, yielded this honor to Al Gardner when more than 100 members of the company gathered to wish Waid well on the occasion of his retirement.

G. B. Gariepy, division geologist for Ohio Oil at Los Angeles, has returned from a business trip to the company's home office at Findlay, Ohio.

Sim Wooten, a new member of Union Oil Company's land department at Bismarck, N. D., formerly was with the land division of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company.

MARTIN-DECKER SALES ENGINEERS VISIT PLANT
Martin-Decker Sales Engineers recently visited the Long Beach plant to study newest product developments.
Left to right (front row): Louis Webber, Plant Manager; Frank Crane, Chief Engineer; Frank Kelso, Odessa; Jack Clemens, Houston; "Mutt" Donovan, Oklahoma City. (Back Row): Roy Boydston, California; E. L. Decker, President; Carroll Kelso, Odessa; T. J. Cullens, San Joaquin Valley.

Sievers Company Names Joe Clark

Joe H. Clark, the popular Houston oil supply man, has been recently named as the Southwestern divisional manager of the Sievers Company, distributors of Kingseal and Queenseal. He is pictured above on a lost circulation job in New Mexico.

Two supervisory appointments have been announced within the General Petroleum Corporation.

G. W. Hart, Superintendent of Measurement, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Gas department. With General Petroleum since 1934, he has worked in Gas plants at Athens, Santa Fe Springs and Lebec.

A. L. Saulsbury has been named Senior Drilling Foreman for the Production department's Southern Division. With General Petroleum since 1916 on oil field drilling operations, he advances from his former post of Drilling Foreman at Wilmington.

Both men will be headquartered at General's Vernon offices.

President Reese Taylor and Secretary Robert Niven of Union Oil Company have been named advance gifts co-chairmen in the fund campaign of the Los Angeles County Heart Association.

Lowell W. Saunders has been named chairman of the board of Intex Oil Company. President of the company for the past five years, he has been succeeded as president by Loring B. Snedden. Leonard Seaman, company vice president for the last eight years, has been elected executive vice chairman.

TRETOLITE COMPANY

Tret-O-lite

SAINT LOUIS · LOS ANGELES

A GOOD INVESTMENT

The purchase of Tret-O-lite time-proven dehydrating reagents, backed by the know-how of experienced Tret-O-lite field engineers, is an investment in smooth, trouble-free dehydrating operations. The low cost of Tret-O-lite efficiency and service is more than offset by low cuts that always meet, or better, pipe-line specifications, minimum tank-bottom accumulation, and the advantage of selling in the highest possible gravity range. Don't consider the cost of dehydration as a production expense — think of it as an investment in trouble-free operations.

TRETOLITE COMPANY

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DEHYDRATING • DESALTING • CORROSION INHIBITING
WATER DE-OILING • SCALE PREVENTING
PARAFFIN REMOVING

T 52-3

THIS LAUGH

"For goodness sakes!" exclaimed the insurance man's wife, "why are you taking your suitcases this morning. I didn't know you were going out of town."

"I'm not," replied the husband, "but I heard you and Mrs. Smythe talking about the rummage sale; I'm taking no chances with my clothes until it's over."

He walked up and began shaking his fist in the guy's face. "What's this I hear about you telling everyone you saw a wart on my wife?" he shouted.

"That's not true," the other exclaimed. "I merely said it felt like a wart. That's how these rumors get started."

"Father," asked the small boy, "which can go faster, horses or buses?"

"Buses, of course," replied the father impatiently.

"Then why," asked the boy, "don't you bet on the buses?"

An old farmer was telling his neighbor about seeing his first movie. "Yep, 'twas good," he said, "but there was one scene where a bunch of girls started to undress to go swimming. Then a train would zoom by and the next thing the girls would be in the water. I sat through four shows waitin' for that durn train to show up late!"

Wife to husband: "I scratched the front fender a little, dear—if you want to look at it, it's in the back seat."

Edna: "You mustn't get discouraged. In this world there's a man for every girl and a girl for every man. You can't improve on an arrangement like that."

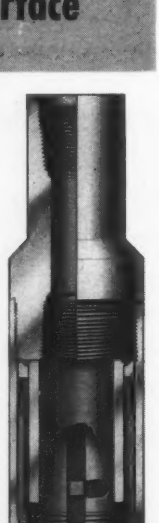
Pearl: "I don't want to improve on it. I just want to get in on it.

All the people with frustations
Try to blame them on their relations
Some men hate all of their In-Laws
And their only reason is "Just because"
When men get together do they debate
How best to sail the Ship of State?
Or do they tell of by-gone glories?
Like hell they do, they tell dirty stories.

OFF!!

for STUBBORN fish and fish with Short Engageable Surface

the BOWEN SOCKET



Husky over-all construction and simple operation make Crown Slip Type Bowen Releasing and Circulating Sockets the fishing tools to use wherever it is possible to engage a fish externally. Through the installation of proper undersize parts, Bowen Sockets can be adapted to engage and pack off any smaller sizes. Their presence in the string insures the operator of the ability to engage and pull on the fish and to release from the fish at will. Their sturdy design enables them to withstand all pulling, torsional and jarring strains.

Available in two types:

The Close Mouth Socket (illustrated) will firmly engage a fish whose upper end is a stub as short as 3" and where conditions prevent lowering of the Socket past the stub. The Standard Type consists of bowl, guide and integral packing unit and is used wherever the length of the fish is not the determining factor.

Write for descriptive bulletin.

BOWEN FISHING TOOL COMPANY
SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
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